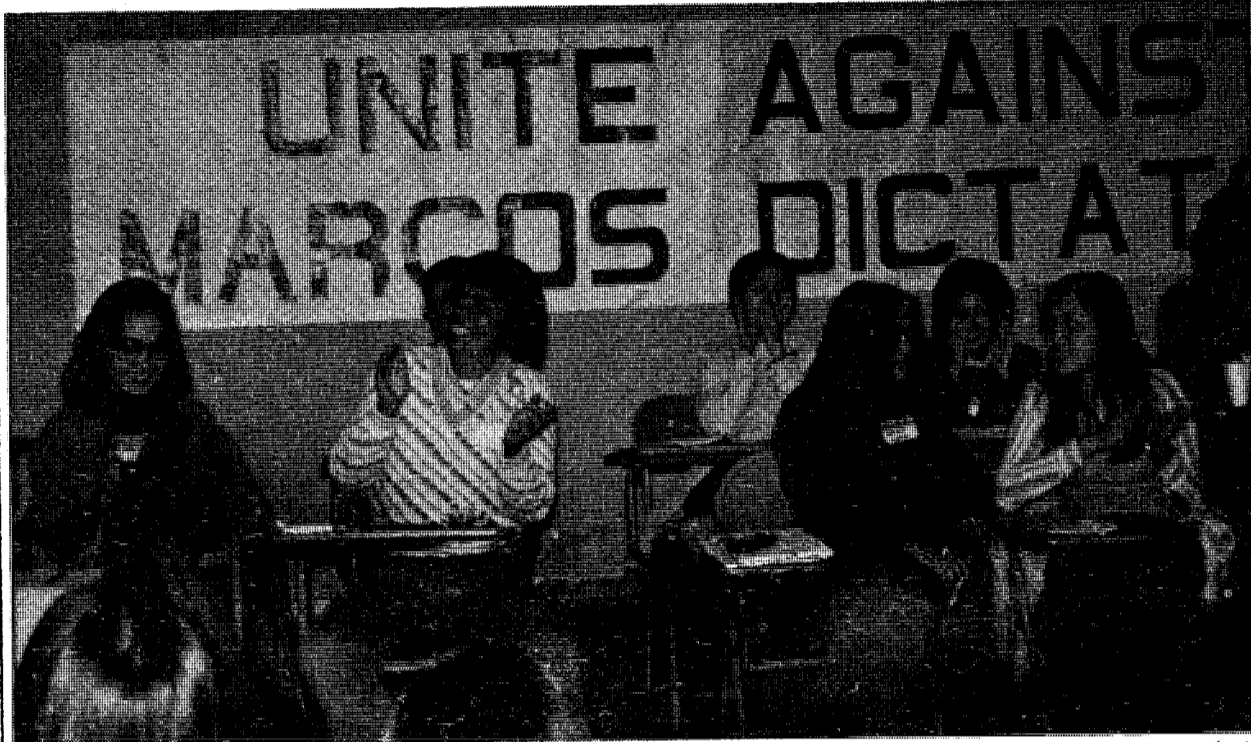


Anti-Martial Law Conference:

'Strike Even Deadlier Blows to Marcos'



Delegates applaud at the end of AMLC conference. "It's safe to say that Marcos' recent statement that he fears the Filipino resistance movement here in the U.S. is a reaction to the successful joint national projects led by the Coalition." See page 3 for story. (AK photo)

Two Priests Deported

MARCOS HITS CONCERNED CLERGY

News Analysis By VICTORIA LUNA

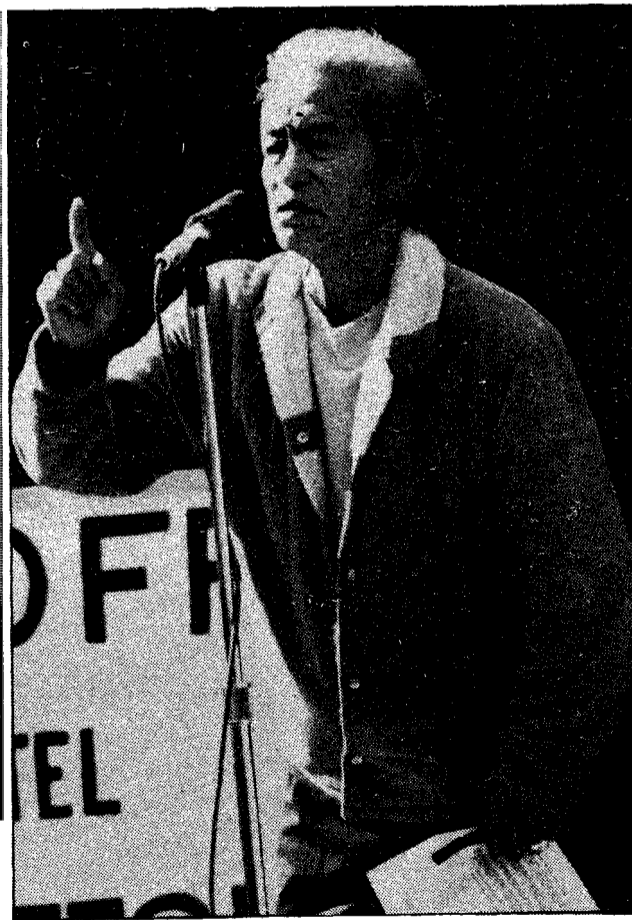
The recent deportation of two American priests, Fathers Edward Gerlock, M.M. and Albert Booms, P.I.M.E., is merely the most visible of a series of orchestrated moves by the Marcos government against progressive church people in the Philippines. On the same day that the deportations occurred, the military raided one religious house, closed down two Catholic radio stations for allegedly broadcasting coded messages to the NPA and arrested 20 persons, all in Davao.

Exclusive Interview with Fr. Gerlock see page 5

Several days after the two priests were deported, the government reiterated its prohibition, earlier stated in Pres. Decree 823, against foreign clergy involving themselves in peasant organizations. More recently, the international edition of the Romualdez-owned daily paper, the Times Journal headlined a front-page story, "Churchmen Told: Keep Off Politics." The story that followed discussed a speech delivered by Cardinal Julio Rosales in Bacolod. The arch-conservative prelate urged clergymen to state whether when they speak out on public issues, they do so as citizens of the republic or as members of the clergy. In essence, Rosales echoed Marcos' repeated warning to the church to mind matters of the spirit and stay out of politics.

S.F. SUPERVISORS ALLOT MONEY

VICTORY FOR I-HOTEL



I-Hotel supporters (above) and Wahat Tampao (right). The Supervisors' "11th-hour decision" barely stopped the eviction set for that same day. See story on page 8. (Cathy Cade photos)

Filipinos Join Walkout

Hospital Nurses Strike in Chicago

Flash! Nov. 29, 100 nurses and unknown number of supporters began a sit-in inside the Cook County School of Nursing, vowing to remain until the current deadlock between the nurses and commission is broken and negotiations begin.

By GELINE AVILA AK Correspondent

CHICAGO — Some 1,000 nurses, most of whom are Filipino went out on strike, Nov. 3 to stave off an eight per cent wage cut and reduction of sick pay benefits at Cook County and Oak Forest Hospitals.

The strike began when negotiations between the Cook County Health and Hospitals Governing Commission and the local unit of the Illinois Nurses Association (INA), an affiliate of the American Nurses Association broke down.

"We will not endanger the lives of our patients by 1) working with patients when we ourselves are ill, or 2) working in a special care area with critically ill patients and equipment which we have

NOT A SHOT WAS FIRED

NPA Raids Marcos Militia Unit

Page 4

CONTINUED UNEMPLOYMENT

Bleak Future for American Workers

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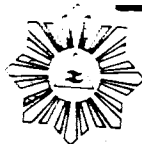
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KDP is a mass organization based in the U.S. and is committed primarily to the struggle for the basic and long-term needs of the Filipino people, both in the Philippines and here in America.

Because of this, KDP supports the struggle of the Filipino people against the Marcos dictatorship and pledges to help build a broad-based movement among Filipinos in the U.S. to oppose martial law.

However, KDP sees that the root cause of all the misery and poverty in the Philippines is the imperialist control, exercised principally by the U.S., over the economy and politics of the country. The Filipino people can solve this basic problem only through long and difficult revolutionary struggle for a truly genuine democratic and independent Philippines.

Here in the U.S., KDP is committed to struggling for the democratic rights of the Filipino minority. *Katipunan* views the racial and national discrimination experienced by the Filipino people, as part of and stemming from, the monopoly capitalist system in the U.S. KDP members understand that the U.S. government is in fact, not democratic, but in the hands of a tiny minority of monopoly industrialists and bankers.

KDP sees that the people of the U.S. also need fundamental, revolutionary change to solve the basic ills that plague American society. The *Katipunan* understands that the working class must firmly control the government before it can rightfully be termed a government "of the people and for the people."

KDP sees that greater numbers of Filipinos are coming to these same political understandings. KDP is an organization open to all who agree with our political programme. In addition, KDP is committed to working in close cooperation with all progressive Filipinos to build a strong Filipino people's movement in America.

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EDITORIAL

Filipinos — Part of the Working Class Movement

A good trend has been slowly emerging in the Filipino Community over the past few years — the increased participation of Filipino workers in labor struggles. In this issue of the *Ang Katipunan*, there are several news reports of Filipinos, mainly immigrants, talking about their experiences as nurses, participating in a major strike in Chicago and preparing for a union election drive in Berkeley. One Filipino, after helping to unionize his workplace at Castcraft Industries, Chicago, has even chronicled his experiences, hoping to awaken other Filipinos to assert their rights against exploitation and oppression.

In light of this trend, we would like to reprint an essay, "Filipinos — Part of the Working Class Movement," that appeared several years ago in *Kalayaan* newspaper, the forerunner of the *AK*. The essay, excerpted in part, was mainly addressed to young Filipinos and the progressive people's movement here on the West Coast. — Editor.

* * *

One of the most important things for our movement to know is that the history of Filipino people here in America, from the beginning until today, has been a history of being part of the "laboring classes" and not the "leisured class" — part of the working class and not the ruling class. When we thoroughly understand this, we will know better who are our friends and who are our enemies, and our movement will then rest on a solid foundation that can never be destroyed.

Filipino people first came to this country in the 1920's as "contract laborers." They worked under very harsh conditions and faced blatant racism and discrimination. By 1930, there were over 60,000 Filipino workers in Hawaii and over 45,000 on the mainland and in Alaska. Decades of labor by thousands of Filipinos have gone into developing the fields of Hawaii and California, the orchards of Washington and canneries of Alaska.

The major reason Filipinos left their homeland is because "times were hard" and getting harder. Thousands and thousands of people do not easily rip themselves up by their roots and leave their families and country simply because they seek adventure." To describe Filipino immigration to America in such candy-sweet terms is to distort the history and reality of the Philippines under the yoke of U.S. domination.

After the American takeover and colonization of the Philippines in 1899, the country underwent massive social dislocation. The development of large plantations growing tobacco and sugar for import to the U.S. brought debts, mortgaged lands, and increased rents to the peasantry. By 1920, hundreds of thousands of Filipino farmers had lost their lands and become tenants forcing many to go the cities for work.

In Manila, they discovered that there were not enough jobs for everyone, so a promise of a "three year contract" to work in America looked attractive. This went hand in hand, of course, with rumors and outright lies about how "wonderful" life would be in Hawaii and America.

The first wave of Filipinos also arrived in America at a time when the huge monopolies had already gained firm control of the economy and government of the United States. In Hawaii and California, monopoly capitalists who owned the sugar plantations dispatched recruiters all the way to the Philippines to import "contract labor" and destroy the organizing efforts of the Japanese laborers in Hawaii.

Once in Hawaii and the U.S. mainland, however, our people found the working conditions brutal and exploitative. They quickly learned that it was also impossible for anyone individual to successfully resist exploitation and injustice all alone. Unity and organization — trade unions — were absolutely nec-

essary to protect the workers. Thus, a new working class consciousness developed among Filipinos, resulting in many strikes and active Filipino participation in the militant labor movement of this country.

TODAY: NEW IMMIGRANT WORKERS

Since 1962, we have witnessed another, and what will soon prove to be largest, immigration of Filipino people to America. By 1972, over 125,000 Filipinos had come to live in America . . . and over 30,000 continue to come each year. There are growing Filipino communities, not only in California, Hawaii and Washington, but New York, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other states.

By and large, the recently-arrived Filipinos come from the relatively small middle class in the Philippines (10 per cent of the population). They were fortunate enough to receive a good education (very often through hard work and sacrifice) and the majority hold degrees from Philippine universities and colleges. Just as with the first wave of Filipino immigrants who came from the Filipino peasant class, this new influx of Filipinos can never be fully understood without looking at the detrimental effects of U.S. domination on Philippine society.

U.S. economic investments have deliberately kept the Philippine economy from developing in accordance to the rich natural and human resources of the country. The Philippines is kept economically backward and politically corrupt. And the political power to decide the future of the country does not rest with the vast majority of Filipino people, but rather with a relative handful of traitors (like Marcos) who faithfully serve the interests of U.S. and Japanese capitalists.

Filipino peasants and workers were barely able to eke out a living in recent years and the growing inflation and lack of opportunities had grown so bad that even large segments of the middle class experienced "hard times." That is, teachers, salaries were low, engineers and chemists could not find work and there were more doctors and nurses and pharmacists than there are medical facilities. Once the U.S. immigration quotas increased, hundreds of thousands of these Filipino professionals have flocked to America to escape the working conditions.

Again, we should understand that the essential cause for the growing Filipino presence in America during the '60s and '70s is the continued U.S. imperialist domination of Philippine society, which has kept it underdeveloped and incapable of utilizing much of the highly educated skills and talents of the Filipino professionals and intellectuals.

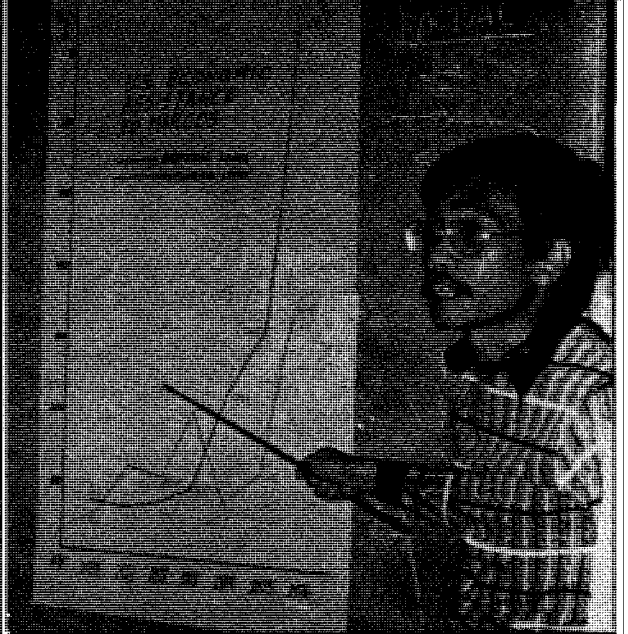
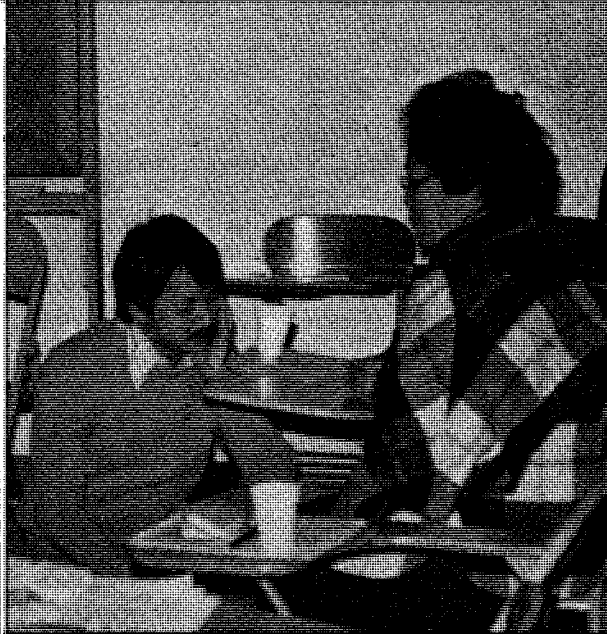
But despite their training and education, Filipino people are one of the most discriminated and underpaid of professional workers in America. Today, most of our people have great difficulty finding a job that suits their training. Many have never found work for which they were trained, often find their education in the Philippines down-graded and questioned, even though their "on the job" performance is fine. There are also numerous cases of outright discrimination when it comes to promotions.

As a group, then, Filipinos in America have always been particularly subjected to racial and national discrimination — an experience that we commonly share with other nationalities and racial minorities.

As working people here in America, however, the problems of working conditions, labor contract, benefits and union — or the lack of all these — are commonly shared by all the workers at the job site. Therefore the recent trend of Filipinos to take the issues is an important development. As immigrant workers especially, this represents the realization that all workers have the same rights to have decent wages and working conditions. □

U.S. and Canada Groups Join Efforts:

AMLC: 'Most Effective Anti-Martial Law Organization'



By ROMY DE LA PAZ

In an unparalleled show of strength and unity, 60 delegates to the 1976 Anti-Martial Law Coalition, Philippines (AMLC) national conference reaffirmed their commitment to "strike even deadlier blows against the Marcos dictatorship" in the U.S. and Canada.

The Nov. 27-28 conference, attended by delegates from eight U.S. and three Canadian cities represented the following organizations: Friends of the Filipino People (FFP), Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipinos (KDP), National Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines (NCRCLP), Chicago Human Rights Alliance Against Martial Law, Montreal Philippine Forum, Canada-Philippines Friendship Society (Toronto); Vancouver, Seattle, San Diego, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Bay Area and New York Anti-Martial Law Alliances, and the newly formed International Association of Patriotic Filipinos (PSMP).

The conference, which was held in Berkeley, California, mapped out bolder and bigger projects and campaigns to "counter the publicity-hungry Marcos' 'New Society' for the coming year." As Rene Cruz, the newly-re-elected AMLC national coordinator, stated: "The overwhelming enthusiasm and unity achieved in this conference indeed promises a hotter year for the Marcos regime."

In summing up the past year's success, Melinda Paras (KDP) remarked: "Our work already had its effects and it has begun to hurt Marcos. It is safe to say that Marcos' recent statement that he fears the Filipino resistance movement in the U.S. is a reaction to the successful joint national projects led by the Coalition."

Paras also delivered a report on present conditions in the Philippines which laid the basis for continued and concerted anti-martial actions for the coming year. "Since it is evident that Marcos has no support from within the Philippines except the military, his desperation for continued U.S. aid increases even more." Thus the conference asserted to double its efforts to stop U.S. aid to the Marcos regime.

Among the nationally-coordinated projects approved for the coming year are the following:

1. Sending an Investigation Team to the Philippines to conduct first hand investigations on the plight of political prisoners languishing in Marcos' jails;

2. A Christmas caroling campaign to raise money for the Philippine-based Bukluran ng mga Manggagawang Pilipino (Confederation of Filipino Workers), a leading worker's organization which initiated some 70 strikes this year;

3. A massive campaign aimed at the U.S. Congress to stop U.S. aid to the Marcos dictatorship in the upcoming March Congressional hearings.

SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGNS

A major portion of the Conference was devoted to a review of last year's AMLC campaign. "The detailed exchange of experiences from our activities," Cruz remarked, "was a highly educational experience for all of us."

One such nationally-coordinated activity was the Sept. 22 campaign.

AMLC coordinator Cruz reported that over 1,000 people — mainly Filipinos — altogether attended the Sept. 22 national campaign in nine U.S. cities. In the Bay Area, Ruby Howing reported that the "Miting de Avance and the militant pickets in front

of the Philippine consulate protesting the fourth anniversary of the bankrupt Marcos regime, strengthened the local alliance's conviction to double our efforts for next year's activities."

From New York, the delegates received an enthusiastic applause when they reported on the successful picket in front of the Philippine Center, which houses the Consulate. As Nona Refi of the New York Alliance summed up: "The effectiveness of the Alliance's efforts to carry out the Coalition's national projects can be gauged when a Philippine Consulate official in New York expressed his "serious concern and suspicion that the New York Alliance is becoming a national movement!"

The importance of combining militant pickets and educational forums were proven to be an effective tactic for the Sept. 22 event and were recommended for next year. Cruz reiterated that "we are pretty much convinced at this point that both forms (pickets and forums) in fact compliment each other." It was also noted that this year's Sept. 22 campaign attracted good radio and television coverages across the country.

Another highlight of last year's campaign was the Christmas caroling campaign to raise funds for Philippine political prisoners. Approximately 600 families were visited by alliances all over the country, enabling the Coalition to popularize the plight of the political prisoners on a nationwide level within the Filipino community.

Announcing that a total of \$3,000 was raised in this campaign, Cruz commented: "this is something we never dreamed of and would not have achieved were not for these coordinated efforts." A delegate from Chicago speaking on their Christmas caroling experience, stated: "Discussing martial law and the plight of the political prisoners in the safety of one's home provided a conducive atmosphere where people spoke freely and expressed their anti-martial law sentiments."

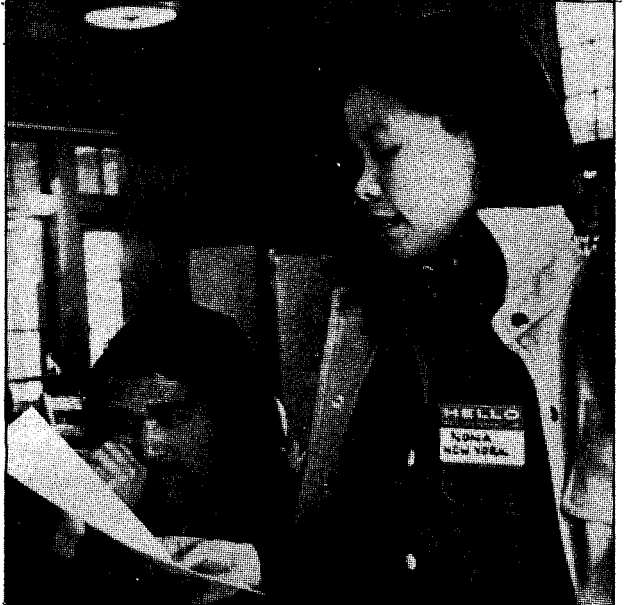
SPECIAL PROJECTS

Reports were also given on special projects conducted by the AMLC.

Severina Rivera of the FFP and Walden Bello of KDP gave a special report on the status of Congressional lobby work in Washington D.C. In her report, Rivera emphasized that joint work under the AMLC has pushed the campaign to stop U.S. aid to Marcos to unprecedented levels. "We have established a certain amount of respectability at the U.S. Congress so that senators and congressmen call us for information and solicit our opinion on this particular subject."

AMLC efforts in Congressional lobby work contributed largely to the passage of the Human Rights Amendment in Congress, which stipulates that countries found guilty of violating human rights of their people will receive no further U.S. aid. A recent survey by the AMLC lobby revealed that the Philippines now ranks among the top three countries violating human rights.

Jaime Geaga of KDP also gave a status report on the project to send an investigating team to the Philippines to study the conditions of political prisoners. According to Geaga's report, a delegation is scheduled to go within the next few months. "Our aim here is to get a first hand account on the plight of the political prisoners and report it back to the Filipino communities in the U.S. through a nationwide speaking tour launched immediately upon the delegation's return," Geaga reported. When asked how receptive Marcos will be to a visit by the investigating team, Geaga responded: "Marcos has repeatedly said in his statements that



AMLC 1976 National conference (left to right) — representatives from three Canadian cities; Walden Bello, explaining results of Congressional study on U.S. aid to the Philippines; Rene Cruz from New York talking to Mrs. Rose Vitin from San Francisco; Nona Refi giving report from the New York Alliance.

(AK photos)

he welcomes anyone to visit the Philippines and see with 'one's own eyes' the improvements made by the 'New Society.' We will go to the Philippines and take his word that he welcomes all visitors." The teams visit to the Philippines will be made possible through financial contributions from the Filipino community and several U.S. church groups.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Other activities held independently by groups and alliances were also summed up to serve as learning experiences.

Bobby Verona of the Vancouver Anti-Martial Law Alliance reported their successful mass action in Vancouver during the U.N. Habitat Conference. Reports they received indicated that Mrs. Imelda Marcos, the First Lady, was scheduled to stay in this city for four days. The militant demonstration that "greeted" her cut short her visit to "only about 45 minutes."

The Hawaii and Seattle Alliances reported on their fundraising activities to provide their delegates transportation expenses. Russell Valparaiso of the Honolulu Alliance commented that their door-to-door sale of sweetbread, emphasizing the political reason for the fundraiser, enabled them to raise enough money to cover half of their transportation in a matter of a few days. Seattle, according to Emma Catague, sponsored a dance attended by some 100 people, the proceeds of which covered their transportation costs to Berkeley.

In response to a letter from the L.A. chapter of the Movement for a Free Philippines (MFP), the AMLC conference specifically passed a resolution, reiterating that AMLC still "maintains that ideology is not a point of unity in the Coalition" and that MFP's refusal to join AMLC national activities specifically for this reason "does not hold ground." The resolution added that the AMLC position on this matter be communicated to MFP, both at the national and local levels.

To conclude the conference, Rene Cruz stated: "The AMLC stands out as perhaps the most effective anti-martial law organization in the country. The AMLC accomplished all the aims it set forth. The success of this conference is already an additional victory to our people's life and death struggle against the most hated regime in Philippine history. Down with the Marcos dictatorship!" □



Buod ng mga Balita

(Gist of the News)

Pollution Deaths in Bataan

Deaths from causes directly related to air and water pollution have reached epidemic proportions in Limay, Bataan. According to the Los Angeles Times of Nov. 22, 35 deaths have now occurred. At least 200 additional factory workers and residents have been afflicted with diseases such as asthma, tuberculosis, bronchitis, skin irritations, and other respiratory ailments.

Reportedly, scores of residents have been mentally afflicted from overexposure to pollutants such as ammonia, sulphuric acid, gypsum, and other chemicals and gasses.

Limay is the site of one of the country's major oil refineries, the probable source of the pollutant chemicals.

The Philippine government has traditionally exhibited little concern about pollution-producing industries. It allowed the Japanese Kawasaki Corp. to build an iron sintering plant in Davao which could not otherwise be built in Japan. Japanese environmentalists had found the level of pollution produced from the proposed plant so high that a consumers movement was able to stop Kawasaki. □

More Foreign Investments, Loans

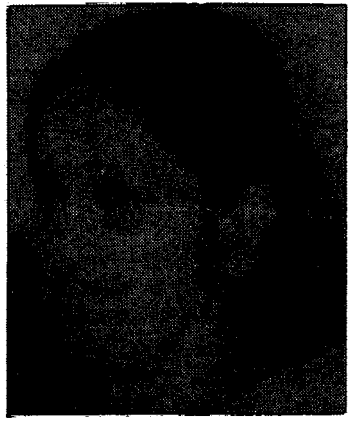
The Marcos regime is now reaping the initial returns from the extravagant IMF-WB conference it hosted last month. The International Bank for Rural Development is scheduled to loan P90 million for road building projects in the Visayas and Mindanao. David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank and a personal friend of the First Couple, also pledged more investments after being impressed by "the miraculous transformation of Manila." Top executives of six other foreign banks also pledged to invest more capital in their present Philippine holdings.

To add impetus to this trend, a U.S.-R.P. tax treaty exempting Philippine-based Americans from Philippine taxes was finalized late October. With the signing of this treaty, Marcos expressed hope that American investments would come into the country in greater volume. He said: "Let this treaty now speak out in a language certainly most eloquent that the American is welcome in the Philippines." □

R.P. Ineligible for Non-Aligned Nations

During a recent visit to the Philippines, Sri Lanka Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandranaike said that U.S. bases in the country disqualified the Philippines from membership and observer status in the Organization of Non-Aligned Nations.

Although the Marcos regime countered that it has asserted Philippine sovereignty over the bases, Mrs. Bandranaike replied that "The mere physical presence of the U.S. bases has obstructed Philippine membership."



Prime Minister Bandranaike

For the past three years, the Marcos government has attempted to gain entry into the Non-Aligned Conference to boost its diplomatic credentials and improve its international image. With the decline of U.S. influence internationally, alliances with Third World blocs and socialist countries have proven beneficial for the dictatorship.

As a prerequisite for forging such ties, however, the regime has had to conjure a more progressive image by shedding the more obvious manifestations of its pro-U.S. stance. The repeated rejection of the Philippine bid for membership in the Non-Aligned bloc illustrates that the international community has not bought Marcos' "new found" image and that the Philippines is still considered a client state of the U.S. □

Marcos Crony Buys American Bank

Roberto Benedicto, Philippine ambassador to Japan and a well-known crony of Marcos, has recently purchased the commercial banking operation of the Los Angeles-based Ahmanson Bank and Trust Company. According to the Los Angeles Times (Nov. 8), Benedicto and his group of "private" bankers capitalized the transaction with \$28 million.

According to the Philippine News (Nov. 13-19) there has been a flurry of bank buying in California by private Philippine investors despite the tight credit pinch experienced by locally-owned industries in the Philippines. Three banks are in the process of being formed in Northern California: the Philippine Bank of California, a government financed scheme; branches of the Manila-based Metro Bank and Trust Company; and the Traders Royal Bank.

The Philippine News speculates that the dictatorship is behind this bank-buying scramble to establish direct funding sources for its propaganda and activities in the U.S. They also conjectured that the scheme removes the regime from risk of being exposed if it conducts "business" through U.S.-owned banks, like the Mijares pay-off fiasco last year.

Much needed foreign-exchange which could hopefully be obtained from Filipino depositors may have also prompted this move. But Benedicto's recent transaction may very well be a personal favor for Marcos. Benedicto is known to front Marcos-owned enterprises such as Kanlaon Broadcasting System, Mantrade Car Dealership, Tagum Development Corporation and Atlas Consolidated Mines. □

60 Miles North of Manila

NPA Raids Firearms from Militia

In its first major operation in Central Luzon since the declaration of martial law, 150 fighters of the New People's Army (NPA) seized the firearms of the Civilian Home Defense Forces in five barrios skirting the town of Mababacat, Pampanga last Tuesday evening Nov. 23. The well-executed raid, which lasted for 90 minutes resulted in the capture of 43 firearms, including 39 automatic carbines and assorted ammunitions.

"Not a single shot was fired," a well-informed Philippine Army colonel said, adding that the villagers who form the local militia (CHDF) were working in the fields at the time the guerrillas raided their homes. "The raiders knew ahead of time which houses had firearms," the colonel said, "Some of the villagers had to be in connivance with the raiders."

The raid was the more significant because it occurred 60 miles north of Manila and just outside the perimeter fence of Clark Air Force Base. According to Bernard Wide-



NPA showing arms taken in a raid earlier this year. A highly successful raid on CHDF arms caches in Central Luzon netted weapons such as these. (AK photo)

man of the Washington Post newspaper, the barrios located in the remote sugar cane fields have a tradition of peasant revolt dating back to the old Huk movement in the '50's. Luis Taruc, a renegade Huk leader turned Marcos henchman, even conceded: "It appears that the underground is getting strong."

This operation came on the heels of government claims

that the backbone of the resistance was broken with the capture of Commander Dante and Victor Corpuz, top military officials of the NPA. The raid was reportedly led by Juanito Rivera who is said to have assumed the position previously held by Dante.

Similar raids, also aimed at collecting firearms were reported last week in the southern Philippines. □

LIBYA TO PRESIDE :

REGIME TO MEET WITH MNLF

By VICTORIA LUNA

A R.P.-Libya commission scheduled to meet in Tripoli, Libya on Dec. 15, will "seek a more lasting solution to the Mindanao problem that has drained a substantial amount of government resources, that could have otherwise been spent for rehabilitation and development."

This announcement was made in a joint communique issued by Mrs. Imelda Marcos and Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Al-Treki in Tripoli last Nov. 18. The communique further said that both parties accepted the resolutions by a recent Islamic Congress aimed at settling the rebellion by peaceful means.

The meeting of the commission will be presided over by Col Muammar Al-Qaddafi, Libyan Chief of State. Qaddafi has been the chief Arab supporter of the Moro National Liberation Front, and has granted asylum in Libya to its Secretary General Nur Misuari, for the past two years.

PAST ATTEMPTS FAILED

This is not the first time the Marcos regime has attempted negotiations to end the hostilities in Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago. The regime is eager to free the three quarters of its military establishment engaged in fighting the MNLF in order to counter what it sees as, in the long run, a more dangerous force, the continually expanding New People's Army (NPA).

The first round of negotiations occurred in 1974 at a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Islamic Secretariat in Kuala Lumpur. They urged Marcos' representatives to work for a "political solution through negotiations with



Marcos army bomb a mosque in Mindanao as part of Marcos unsuccessful military drive to crush the Muslim insurgency. (AK file photo)

Muslim leaders and particularly with representatives of the MNLF." They also put pressure on the MNLF to drop its demand for outright secession.

The next round took place in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, in February of 1975. The MNLF presented its scaled-down demand of "an autonomous Bansa Moro state within the context of Filipino territorial integrity and sovereignty."

Marcos' representatives instead offered a set of economic and social programs that had already been rejected in Kuala Lumpur. When the MNLF vetoed them once more, Marcos' emissaries offered top positions in the Philippine government to the MNLF leadership. Disgusted, Misuari and his aides denounced the regime for its heavy-handed attempt at bribery. (continued on back page)

NEW RELEASE

Four Years of Martial Law in the Philippines 1972-1973

Essays on the Marcos Dictatorship, Its Political Maneuvers and Economic Policies, U.S. Assistance, the Torture of Prisoners, the Urban and Rural Resistance, The Movement Abroad

Published by the Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino

see order blank on page 12

Exclusive Interview with Fr. Gerlock

'Liberation Will Come from the Filipinos Themselves'

Special to the AK

Fr. Edward Gerlock, a Maryknoll priest in his late thirties from Binghamton, N.Y., was a missionary in the Philippines for the past 14 years. Before martial law, he acted as chaplain to the Federation of Free Farmers in Davao. In December of 1975, he was arrested for alleged subversive activity, which included support of poor farmers whose land was being seized by a multi-national agro-corporation.

At his deportation trial last year, the government announced that it had insufficient grounds for deporting the priest. He was placed on probation for three years and restricted to the Manila area.

He was re-arrested on Nov. 18. After a seven-minute deportation trial, he was put on a plane to Honolulu. ANG KATIPUNAN reached him at his parents home in Binghamton on Thanksgiving Day for this interview excerpted below. — Editor

* * *

By VICTORIA LUNA

Ang Katipunan [AK]: Is this recent act against you by the martial law government directly related to your deportation trial of one year ago or is this something totally new?

Fr. Gerlock: According to Commissioner Reyes, the reason why I was being deported was for violation of the probation they put me on in January of '75.

AK: How are you supposed to have violated your probation?

Gerlock: One condition was that I was to follow all the laws, Presidential Decrees, etc. They read off a number of instances, like when a group of us



Fr. Edward Gerlock at press conference following his deportation from the Philippines. (N. Gener photo)

went to the Korean Embassy to take a letter expressing our concern for the poet, Kim Chee Ha. Another was this past May 1 when there was a mass at La Salle College. Then, when President Ford came, Dec. 6 of 1975, there was an ecumenical service which I attended.

It was a series of things like that — expression of concern for labor, concern for the Bontoc-Kalingas, Kim Chee Ha, etc. They considered those to be violations.

AK: But these were all things that occurred quite

a long time ago. Was there any excuse given for having taken you right then and there?

Gerlock: No. Not at all.

AK: Do you get the feeling then that they had decided to take action against the Church Left and that you were a fairly easy target?

Gerlock: Yes, I suppose that was it. It was the culmination of a number of things. As you know, the next day, another priest, Father Albert Booms was expelled.

AK: Do you have any idea what they accused him of?

Gerlock: It was pretty much the same things, including support for the activities of the ZOTO (Zone One Tondo Org.) people.

AK: The government also raided a religious house, shut down two Catholic radio stations, and arrested 20 people. Do you get the feeling that this means that Marcos is trying to frighten the vocal members of the church into subservience?

Gerlock: Yes. Ours is not an isolated case. I'm sure it's a message for everybody, but particularly for people like (Bishops) Claver and Labayen, the people whom they're not in a position to touch right now, but whom they would like to isolate by scaring everybody.

AK: Say they decided to deport all foreign missionaries, how significantly would that reduce the base of support of the better-known church people on the Left?

Gerlock: They have been implying — even way before this, when they put out that secret paper on theology of Liberation — that this is an imported ideology, that this disease is carried by the foreign missionaries. But certainly, by far the stronger people and the people more in a position to make drastic changes would be in the Filipino religious. And I think if we look at percentages, it's more the Filipinos who are dedicated to serving the poor than the foreign.

AK: Getting back to scaring people. Do you think there are enough seriously committed Filipino sisters and priests that this kind of scare will strengthen their resolve? Or do you think there really is a chance that Marcos can isolate people like Claver and Labayen?

Gerlock: You know, there's a little bit of a split within the church group itself. The first time they closed the offices of the Major Religious Superiors was last December, and, up until now, the very basic issue of cooperation with other groups that are trying to serve the people has not been resolved. Until that is resolved, it's going to be very difficult for the religious to pull together. I think there are some decisions that are going to have to be made by a middle group that hasn't yet committed itself. But I would be hopeful.

AK: What will happen to the committed clergy?

Gerlock: I'm not so concerned about what happens to the clergy. I'm concerned about what happens to the movement — the community organizations that have already been formed and other committed people. It's just a terrible tragedy that the people who are going to suffer are not the church people — while they're neatly analyzing as usual where the truth lies in the abstract.

AK: Do you think this will have an effect on church support of the labor movement?

Gerlock: In fact, the church started out with strong support for the Church Labor Center but to my knowledge, has backed down. This is going to weaken the church because it's not in the most critical area, which is labor. And it's going to be hard on labor because they could stand some support from the church.

AK: If you were asked to make a statement on how you feel about what happened to you, what elements would go into it?

Gerlock: First of all, from my own personal viewpoint, I have no regrets at all. I believe that serving the most oppressed peoples is what mission is all about. Liberation will come from the Filipinos themselves. As a foreigner, I'm happy to support the seeds of liberation that I saw there. If I could go back, even only to be put on trial, I would gladly go in order to confront the Church again about where it stands.

I have seen a lot happen in the last 14 years being in the Philippines, particularly within the last four or five. I believe history will judge Pres. Marcos very severely. But I have strong faith in the people among whom I myself have worked, and I know that eventually they will be free. Liberation will come from the people themselves. My one observation on the religious is that they have the possibility of joining together with the people or being left behind by history, just like Marcos and his kind. □

MARCOS' CLAIMS BELIED

Workers' Rights, Benefits Declining

WELGA!



- Buklaran Graphic

By VICTORIA LUNA

An announcement that management in a number of Philippine companies has asked the military to investigate suspected "subversives" among rank and file workers inadvertently undermined government propaganda celebrating the second anniversary of the Philippine Labor Code (LC). The announcement appeared side by side with government releases praising the LC and the National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC) in the Nov. 1 issue of the Bulletin Today.

Felicitio Payumo, Exec. Vice-Pres. of Engineering Equipment Inc. (EEI), was quoted as saying that "various companies have sought the assistance of the military in view of the activities of these elements which . . . threaten the country's economic development program." Payumo justified his request for military investigation of "subversive elements" by claiming that union leaders "are determined to embarrass the New Society and are waging economic sabotage by obstructing efforts to generate more employment and earn badly needed foreign exchange for the country."

Payumo's firm, Engineering Equipment Inc., has filed unfair labor practice charges against 37 union officers. The preventive suspension of these union officers was sustained by the Dept. of Labor in a decision, proving false the government's claim that the Labor Code has "raised the legal and social status to the Filipino workers and expanded his rights and benefits."

In the same issue, the Bulletin also carried articles on the LC and the NLRC, portraying the Marcos government as pro-labor. The first article enumerated benefits supposedly gained by the Filipino worker as a result of the promulgation of the Code. The second one discussed cases referred to the NLRC for compulsory arbitration. According to the Bulletin story, the NLRC has settled 17 strikes in its two year existence, the most important of these being the 1976 Mead Johnson case.

The actual facts of the labor scene in the Philippines belie the pro-labor tone of these two articles. The Mead Johnson case, in fact, stands as one of the most vivid examples of the ruthlessly anti-labor stand of the martial law government.

(continued on page 6)

Workers Under Martial Law...

(continued from page 5)

Government reaction to the strike in this foreign-owned "vital industry" resulted in the arrest of 114 striking workers, including two pregnant women, and the use of the most extreme harassment tactics. In the light of these repressive measures, the NLRC settlement of the Mead Johnson strike can hardly be called fair.

INCREASED WORKERS' MILITANCE

The announcement of military investigations of "subversives" among workers in vital industries not only attests to the essentially anti-labor stand of the martial law regime, but illustrates the way this position has forced the working class into increasingly militant activity. In spite of military suppression and government support of management, labor in the Philippines has made significant gains, particularly in the last year. Among these can be cited: the formation in May, 1975, of the Bukluran ng Manggagawang Pilipino (Confederation of Filipino Workers); the successful efforts to force the government to modify Presidential Decree 823 banning strikes in all industries; and the more than 200 strikes which have taken place in Metro-Manila since September, 1975.

This past November, also marked an important event for Philippine labor: the anniversary of the Nov. 23, 1975 protest mass held under the auspices of the Bukluran at Sta. Cruz Church. This activity was the first of a series of increasingly militant worker-led mass actions which culminated in the Plaza Miranda rally last Oct. 10. The masses, symposia, and rallies, supported by a broad spectrum of urban society—including students, youths, professionals, and religious—symbolize the growing determination of the Philippine working class to better its conditions. In fact, labor in the Philippines has made progress in spite of the martial law government.

The inherent conflict of interests between the Marcos regime and the Filipino workers is most apparent in the question of foreign investment. While the Marcos government sees foreign investment as a primary need for "development," the working class perceives domination of the Philippine economy by foreign capital as the primary obstacle to true national development. Thus, it is not surprising that the government has consistently sided with management and foreign investors in spite of its false claims about the Labor Code and NLRC. These recent attacks on labor can only serve to accelerate the Filipino workers' increasingly militant posture in fighting for its goals, both those pertaining to its own needs, and those that relate to the broader needs of the Filipino people. □

Book Review, Part V: Vying for Next U.S. Puppet



Diosdado Macapagal—what prevents him from taking a thorough-going nationalist position? (AK file photo)

Last issue's installment of the Macapagal book review dealt with the author's historical whitewash of U.S. colonial rule. Macapagal invokes the myths perpetuated by U.S. colonial rule, i.e., the U.S. liberated the Philippines from Spain and instituted a system of democracy which guarantees freedoms for the poor and the rich alike.

Far from harboring such noble intentions, the U.S. seized the Philippines for expansionist reasons and replaced the ruthless forms of Spanish subjugation with a more sophisticated and insidious form of political and economic neo-colonial control. — Editor.

By MA. FLOR SEPULVEDA

Macapagal's apologia for U.S. imperialism has gone beyond the bounds of logic to the realm of ludicrousness. This is quite evident in his defense of U.S. contemporary role in the Philippines. While Macapagal is unwilling to admit that his great mentor, the U.S., backs his bitter foe Marcos, he later concedes this "regretful" reality:

"There is a claim by Marcos partisans that the government of the United States of America or its leaders have sanctioned and are supporting Pres. Marcos in reigning through martial law. Based on my acquaintanship with American leaders, I believe this talk to be unfounded and bruited about to discourage resistance to the Marcos dictatorship." (pg. 180)

SELF SERVING CRITIC OF U.S. AID

Contrary to Macapagal's wishful thinking, the White House, while mum on officially endorsing

martial law, has displayed U.S. approval of the Marcos dictatorship in other ways. U.S. assistance to Marcos increased by 100 per cent over its pre-martial law level of \$60.2 million. Other forms of U.S. assistance are the 50 per cent increase in U.S. investments and the preferential treatment accorded the Philippines by U.S.-controlled lending institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Later, in a display of twisted logic, Macapagal retracts his earlier disbelief, and admits: "The Marcos dictatorship survives only because of the backing of the Armed Forces which is effective only because of the arms and other material furnished by the U.S. under a military assistance pact in 1947, an agreement that was designed precisely to safeguard the freedom of the Filipinos from a totalitarian system and certainly not to suppress their liberties. In the eyes of most Filipinos therefore, the U.S. cannot disclaim guilt for dictatorship in the Philippines." (pg. 183)

One would assume after making this admission Macapagal would call for a reduction in U.S. military assistance and presence in the country in view of its complicity in foisting a dictatorship over the Philippines. But no, the only reason Macapagal bothers to raise this point is to serve warning to the U.S. that should it continue to back Marcos, it would risk losing the respect of the Filipino people. The implication of such a loss in the confidence of the Filipino people, of course, would mean a weakening of America's control of the Philippines, and in the final analysis, Asia.

"... The Filipinos will awaken to the fact that America's real interest in the Philippines, after all, is and must have been her selfish aggrandizement without a genuine element of altruistic concern for the welfare of the Filipino people. The result will be that the American favorable position in the Philippines will thereafter become a thing of the past." (pg. 183)

A "FREE" PHILIPPINES— STILL UNDER U.S. CONTROL

In reality, the Filipino people have long awakened to "America's real interests in the Philippines" and Macapagal's belated admission of this fact is self-incriminating. For if Macapagal recognizes the exploitative interests of the U.S. in the Philippines, what prevents him from taking a nationalist position and demanding an end to U.S. domination over the country? This, after all, would be the logical solution to the Filipino people's economic exploitation under U.S. control.

But logic and nationalism evade Macapagal, and understandably too. As a puppet of U.S. imperialism, his task is not only to prettify or whitewash the U.S. imperialistic designs in the country but, more importantly, to facilitate this stranglehold.

In fact, Macapagal shamelessly advertises that he and his disgruntled colleagues could serve the U.S. better than Marcos.

"At this stage of political development of the Philippines, the outstanding political leaders and their parties capable of winning the presidency or premiership in democratic elections are, to a varying degree, friendly to the U.S. Because of this situation, it would indeed be folly for the United States to support a Marcos dictatorship. Such a move will have no added interests which is better protected in a situation without such dictatorship." (pg. 184)

Macapagal not only calls for the active intervention of the U.S. in the internal affairs of the Philippines, he even promises to out-puppet Marcos! How he intends to do this is clarified in the next section of his book where he exhorted the Armed Forces as "former commander in chief" to overthrow the present regime. Of course, such a move could not be successful without U.S. support.

In brief, Macapagal calls for a U.S.-sponsored coup d'etat—an alternative no better than the prevailing dictatorship. This alternative promises nothing more than a return to the old order and a deeper entrenchment of U.S. presence in the country. It would not solve the basic problems of the Filipino people, the first of which is U.S. imperialism.

Clearly, the only acceptable alternative to the Filipino people, is the one that not only promises to overthrow the Marcos dictatorship, but one that guarantees the eradication of U.S. imperialism and its ruling puppet elite. □

Concluding Issue: "The National Democratic Alternative"

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Dictatorship the
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FILIPINO Community

'This strike...is important to the Filipino community as well'

Nurses Undaunted by Union-Busting Tactics...



"This could serve as a precedent for other Filipino workers who are faced with same plight..." (AK file photo)

(continued from front page) not been trained to handle. More nurses should be hired and specifically trained to work in critical or special care areas," demanded the striking nurses.

The strike was launched in the midst of plans to convert the hospital from 1,500 beds to a 500 bed special care unit. Cutbacks in services and personnel were beginning to be instituted by the hospital administration. The nurses, however, charge that this will deprive poor working people access to what is already an inadequate medical care facility.

According to the nurses, because of staff shortages, they are arbitrarily assigned to assume work in critical or intensive care units despite the lack of any special training for such work.

In addition, the nurses are being forced to accept a cut in their sick pay benefits. The nurses were given two alternatives by the governing commission: a wage increase of 2.9 per cent and not to be paid for their first day of sick leave, or lose all sick pay and receive a 5 per cent wage hike.

Either way, the nurses would actually lose eight per cent of their wages and benefits. "What they want us to do is to force us to work even when we are sick," replied a nurse in disgust.

COMMUNITY BRIEFS...

The recognition by various local groups of their common struggles against Asian dictatorships has set the impetus to hold a joint activity on Dec. 4, 1976. Entitled a "Forum on the Suppression of Human Rights in Asia" it will be held at the Tabernacle Church in Philadelphia, by various groups which include Formosan Human Rights Committee, Friends of the Filipino People, the Korean Relief Fund, and the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP).

Congressman Stephen Solarz (D-NY) was briefed by representatives of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition, Friends of the Filipino People, and prominent church officials prior to his visit to the Philippines to investigate the economic situation in the country. The investigation is in connection with the human rights amendment to U.S. economic aid stipulating that it must benefit the people.

Another discrimination charge has been made this time by the Filipino Accountants Association against the California Board of Accountancy for its refusal to waive the required examination for Philippine-trained Certified Public Accountants (CPA). Waivers have been granted to CPA's from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain but not Filipinos.

In a move to unify the more than 80,000 Foreign Medical Graduates (FMG) in the U.S., a multi-national American College of International Physicians, Inc. (ACIP) held its first national

PROFITS OVER PEOPLE

The nurses also charged that the hospital administration has used the strike to lay off other workers in an attempt to accelerate the cutbacks in the hospital. By the end of the first week of the strike, 250 support and service workers were given layoff notices.

In fact, according to the nurses, the massive cutbacks in public services are the issue at hand. They explained that the cutbacks are part of an overall scheme to force the 7.5 million people which the hospital serves, to go back to profit-oriented private hospitals. Cook County is the major public hospital in Chicago.

In a press release put out by the Medical Committee for Human Rights and the Concerned Cook County Hospital Doctors, it was revealed that the chairman of the Health and Hospitals Governing Commission of Cook County, Mr. Edwin Brashears, is also vice-president of Grant Hospital, director of Lake Shore Bank, president of National Realty and Investment Co. and owner of the Drake Hotel.

"The hospital and medical industry is one of the most lucrative big businesses. In the last six years, the number of beds at Cook County Hospital has been cut 60 per cent, while at the same time, many private hospitals, including Mr. Brashears' Grant Hospital have built large new additions.

RULE OR RUIN POLICY

In response to the militant stand taken by the largest nurses' unions against the cutbacks, Dr. James Haughton, chief administrator of Cook County Hospital, announced "I will bust any union that dares to fight me."

Immediately after the strike began the Governing Commission went to court and secured an injunction against the job action. A few days later the judge fined the Illinois Nurses' Association, the state organization of the striking unit, \$10,000 per day for every day the strikers stayed out.

According to a Guardian Newspaper report, the INA state leadership immediately collapsed in the face of the fine. INA state representatives told a meeting of more than 800 striking nurses Nov. 10, that the Association was withdrawing its support and urging the nurses to return to work.

Immediately after the INA representative left, however, the nurses held their own meeting and announced they would continue their "withdrawal of services" until their demand were met. Still maintaining that they were part of the INA, although the parent body had officially disowned them, the nurses returned to the picketlines Nov.

convention in Chicago. According to ACIP, "Individually organized, national or ethnic groups would not make up any one group to make an impact. But together they will make 'power groups' for the American Medical Association and politicians to stop and listen to what they have to say."

"Denial of equal pay because of their national origin" was the charge of 137 Filipino employees against the Facilities Management Corporation, Wake Island. The "prima facie" case is evident in their pay rates of \$1.83 to \$2.50 per hour against their American counterparts with the same job functions and responsibility but receiving a higher rate of \$3.60 to \$3.90 per hour.

A demonstration/rally against the controversial Bakke case which affects the minority admissions policy of the Univ. of California was held Tuesday, Nov. 30 at noon on the steps of King Hall at U.C. Davis. The action was sponsored by the School of Law's Third World Coalition in conjunction with the National Lawyers Guild and the Political Education Subcommittee of the Women's Caucus.

The AMLC filed a complaint against the U.S. State Department under the Freedom of Information Act to get a copy of the State Department report on the conditions in the Philippines instead of a "sanitized" or modified version of the said report. The version being issued by the State Department completely neutralizes the content of the report, claims AMLC Washington liason, Severina Rivera. □

11 and claimed that the strike was still 90 per cent effective.

The failure of the injunction to stop the strike has led to an impasse and more threats. On Nov. 15, Circuit Court Judge Dahl ordered the Governing Commission to produce individual charges against 12 strike leaders.

STRIKE SUPPORT EMERGES

But despite the administration's blatant tactics to intimidate the strikers, the nurses have carried on and have rallied the support of doctors, other medical personnel and community groups.

The position of the administration has been so rigid, in refusing to effectively bargain on the issue, that even two members of the Governing Commission, Sybill C. Fritzsche and Charles Hayes, have publicly opposed the rest of their counterparts.

"I strongly condemn the use of injunctive procedures and criminal prosecutions, which have been used so often by anti-labor employers to crush the legitimate aspirations of working people and to destroy their organizations," stated Charles Hayes. "I do not believe that Dr. Haughton and the majority of the Hospital Governing Commission have been engaged in fair collective bargaining."

FILIPINOS TAKE A STAND

On Nov. 20, 100 striking nurses and their (continued on page 8)

From a Trade Unionist Castcraft Industries and Filipino Workers

Special to the Ang Katipunan
By HERMES V. VILAR

Man's inhumanity to man is still prevalent even in this so called modern age. Some ways are more subtle, so that the victims — whose eyes are wide open would look upon the oppressor with awe and inspiration. Some Filipinos may be enjoying a life of affluence here in the U.S., but then there are also some who are victims of exploitation. It is, however, doubly painful if your own compatriot is an instrument to such a dastardly act.

ECONOMIC SLAVERY

This writer would like to share some personal experiences, so that in one way or another some readers may awake from their false sense of security in their respective places of employments. The American benevolence, which we were so often told in schools and colleges back home, is nothing but a myth.

Some two years ago, I, not by choice, but by force of necessity, was employed at Castcraft Industries at the 23 W. Hubbard Plant, Chicago. Most of the workers were Filipinos and there were fourteen of us. The reason Filipinos were hired in this plant was mainly the supervisor is Filipino, more importantly, being immigrants, we were easy prey to capitalist vultures.

At a starting rate of \$3 an hour, most of us were like contented cows. Some of us were then working seven days a week so that, overlooking the long hours of work, we were taking home a fat paycheck. We were made to perform any work we could handle. We mopped the floors, vacuumed the stairs and hallways and disposed of the garbage. We didn't mind doing these menial chores as we respected our Filipino supervisor.

However, the seeds of discontent were sown by our own compatriot, when he recommended pay raises to a chosen few instead of to everybody. As a family man, I kept away from the issue, which became like a seething cauldron. But then the grumblings among the workers became widespread. So I was tempted to inquire from the Federal Department of Labor about wages in the industry we belong and how to organize a union. We found out that what the company was paying us were just "peanuts" — we were only receiving half of the union rates. With the exception of few, most of us decided to shop for a labor union that would help us fight our cause.

(continued on page 12)

Police Reluctant**Rocamora Hearing Postponed 3rd Time**

By RUBY HOWING
AK Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO — The apparent reluctance of the District Attorney's office and the San Francisco Police Dept. to conclude their investigation of the charges against Ric Rocamora has elicited disgust from the Filipino community after the pre-trial hearing was postponed for the third time last Nov. 16.

Rocamora, a member of the Bay Area Anti-Martial Law Alliance, was severely beaten by the Crime Specific Task Force (CSTF) of the San Francisco Police Dept. during a peaceful demonstration last Oct. 15 in front of the Philippine Consulate (See Nov. 17-30 issue of the AK). The demonstration was held to denounce another fake referendum in the Philippines; Rocamora was part of a three-person delegation that attempted to deliver a statement of protest to the Consul-General. After an unprovoked encounter with the CSTF, Rocamora was charged with two misdemeanors: trespassing and resisting arrest. A felony charge of assaulting a police officer was earlier dropped for lack of evidence.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

An Alliance member, commenting on the third postponement said: "They probably think that by prolonging the case, we will get tired of showing our support. But the longer they prolong it, the more we can expose the fascist character of the Police Dept. and their collusion with the repressive Marcos regime."

If the Nov. 26 pre-trial hearing was any indication, community support has not waned but has in fact increased. More than 60 people showed up at the third pre-trial hearing.

To date, the determination of whether the remaining two misdemeanor charges will be tried or dismissed has been frustrated three times pending "lack of complete investigation by the Internal Affairs Bureau of the S.F.P.D."

"This is only an indication of the inability of the D.A. to conjure up a case against Mr. Rocamora," explained Melinda Paras, a member of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP) who is taking an active role in Rocamora's defense.

Until the final resolution of the case, the Bay Area Anti-Martial Law Alliance has stressed the need for the continued support from the community. Letters to Chief of Police Gain and the D.A.'s office to drop the charges and take disciplinary action on the officers involved in the beating, are especially important. They added that donations for the Ric Rocamora Defense Fund are still needed and very welcome. □

Nurses Strike...

(continued from page 7)

supporters picketed the Drake Hotel, targeting the Commission's chairman, Brashears. This reporter interviewed several Filipina nurses.

One of the nurses explained why they had taken a stand, "At first it was very difficult for the Filipino nurses to decide whether we should go on strike or not. Not only were we threatened with financial insecurity, but also being foreigners to this country and unclear on our rights posed some problems. Some thought we would get deported if we participated in the strike. When our rights were explained by sympathetic lawyers, almost everyone decided to join the strike."

"Our participation is not only crucial to this strike as we are the majority of the nursing staff at Cook County, but it is important to the Filipino community as well. This could serve as a precedent for other Filipino workers who are faced with the same plight to assert their rights as workers."

Already in other hospitals in Chicago such as Columbus Hospital and Roosevelt Hospital where there are also a substantial number of Filipino nurses, workers are voicing out complaints against cutbacks in their sick leave benefits.

As the Medical Committee for Human Rights summed up: "Cook County and Oak Forest Nurses are courageously resisting these attacks. They are also fighting for the right of public employees to strike. Their success against this union busting and special interest-administration will effect all working people at County Hospital and around the country." □

Victory for I-Hotel Tenants, Supporters**Supervisors Allocate \$1.2 Million**

I-Hotel tenants and supporters at rally last Nov. 22. This 8-year long struggle is only the beginning of a broader struggle for low-cost housing. (Cathy Cade photo)

By EMIL DE GUZMAN
AK Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO (Nov. 30) — After an intense debate, witnessed by some 200 International Hotel tenants and supporters, the Board of Supervisors here finally decided to purchase the Hotel. The "11th hour decision" came barely in time to stop the eviction set for that same day, Nov. 30.

\$1.2 million will be allocated to purchase the Hotel from Four Seas Corp., the owners. The decision also designates the Hotel as permanent low-income housing. As stipulated in the proposal, however, the amount must be paid back to the City within a year by the I-Hotel Tenants Assn. (IHTA).

The Board made the favorable decision after three weeks of debate, public testimony and mounting community pressure as shown by the large support regularly mobilized to the Boards meetings.

Yesterday, close to two hundred I-Hotel tenants and supporters picketed outside and then jammed the meeting chambers of the Board of Supervisors, only to find the crucial meeting postponed another day. One of the six affirmative voting supervisors was out of town, thinking his vote was not needed. The disappointment and rescheduling required, however, did not quell the militancy, as a group just as large returned the next day to attend the 8:00 a.m. Board meeting.

The Board debate was heated as Supervisors Quentin Kopp and John Barbagelata called the

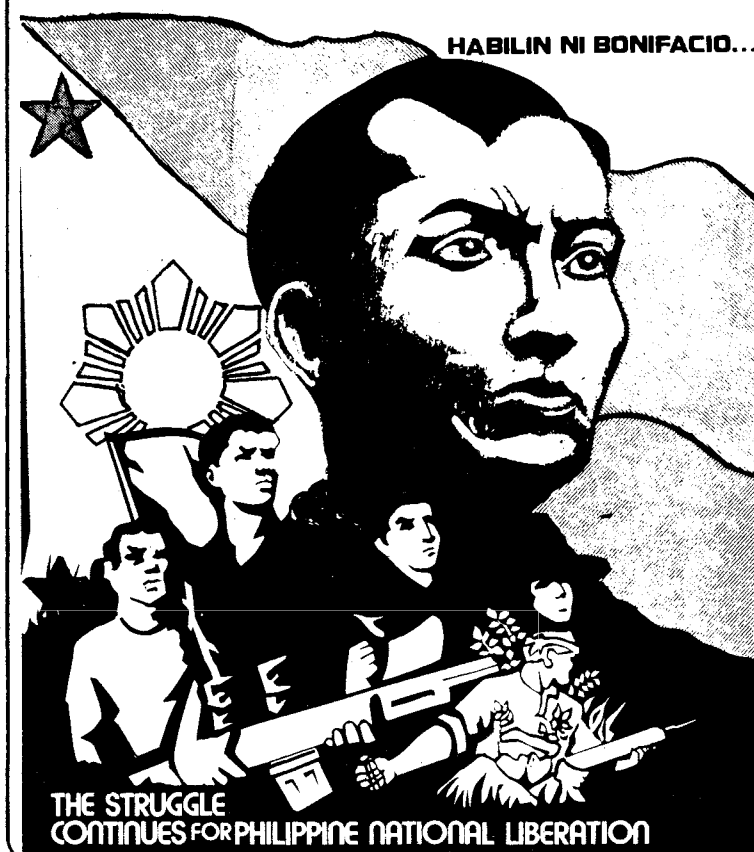
"The City government is setting a dangerous precedent of undermining private property with eminent domain," said one of the supervisors who opposed the plan. The debate went back and forth, however, with supervisors like Diane Feinstein saying, "Although there is no guarantee that the tenants will succeed, the City has the duty to give responsible housing organizations like the IHTA community-block money."

The vote was a close 6-4 decision in favor of the I-Hotel.

The major factor throughout this struggle has been the spirited and working unity of the I-Hotel tenants and supporters, especially in this final week before the eviction. Wahat Tampao, 67-years old and IHTA treasurer, summed-up: "Without you supporters, we would not be where we are today. Our main weapons have been our united efforts, and it has shown them (city officials) that we are right in our struggle for just demands."

Indeed, the I.H. support, especially in the last six months has mounted steadily. Last week alone on Nov. 22, over 400 rallied at Chinatown's Portsmouth Square to hear speeches and statements supporting the I-Hotel's 8-year long struggle. Days later, on Thanksgiving, over 400 people, mostly elderly from Chinatown, were served dinner in a joint effort by I-Hotel tenants and supporters.

Today's victory, however, is a partial victory. Until decent low-cost housing is permanently assured, the tenants struggle will continue. □

Celebrate Andres Bonifacio Day!

a cultural presentation in commemoration of andres bonifacio

slide show skit songs

OAKLAND: December 4, 7 p.m.
Lincoln School
225 11th St. (btwn. Alice & Jackson)
536-5983

SAN FRANCISCO: December 11, 7 p.m.
St. Peters Hall
1249 Alabama St.
824-3964 or 824-3594

SACRAMENTO: December 3, 7:30 p.m.
Sacramento State College
6000 J. St. [Music Bldg. Room 151]
454-6645

CHICAGO: December 4
St. Teresa's Hall
[Kenmore & ARmitage]
327-2452

LOS ANGELES: December 4, 7 p.m.
Belmont High School
Loma St. & Beverly Blvd.

SEATTLE: December 4, 7:30 p.m.
Jefferson Recreational Center South
3801 Beacon Ave. South

SAN DIEGO: December 4, 7 p.m.
Mabuhay Bldg.
2952 Market St.
582-4690 or 286-6202

HAWAII: Ethnic Studies Controversy

Students, Community Confront Administration



By DEAN ALEGADO
AK Correspondent

HONOLULU — Support for the Univ. of Hawaii Ethnic Studies Program advanced last week when students, faculty and community persons met with the Chancellor and Vice-President after a march to the administration building.

On Nov. 19, about 200 students, faculty and community supporters rallied at the UH Campus Center and marched in pouring rain to confront the administration.

The march-rally was organized by the People's Committee to Defend Ethnic Studies after UH-Manoa Vice-Chancellor Geodfrey Ashton recommended that Ethnic Studies be abolished. Ashton's recommendation, made public last Nov. 10, has sparked widespread protest from both campus and community sectors.

The marchers were met at the administration building by UH Vice-Pres. Durward Long and Chancellor Douglas Yamamura. Acting-Director of Ethnic Studies, Ms. Davianna McGregor-Alegado presented them with a letter, addressed to UH President Masuda, which sharply criticized the recommendation to disband the program.

The Committee listed four demands to the UH administration:

- Pres. Masuda accept the testimonies of the Oct. 20 public hearing on Ethnic Studies as input before he decides on the future of the program.

- Recognize the People's Committee to Defend Ethnic Studies, representing students, faculty and community, as the legitimate body with whom to discuss the future of ESP.

- Agree to a definite date to meet with the People's Committee.

- Agree that no decision be made during the Christmas vacation.

ASHTON REPORT

In confronting Long and Yamamura, Ms. McGregor-Alegado criticized the Ashton report: "Ashton attempts to deceive the public and the administration into believing that Ethnic Studies will be continued even after the program is abolished."

"This is not possible and it reflects the dishonesty with which he has dealt with our program and developed a report that leads to such a recommendation. Ashton has never met with the ESP staff to discuss his objections, nor has he offered suggestions to improve the program. Certainly, if he had met with the staff and raised his criticisms, we would accept those which were substantive and constructive and planned how to correct them."

Stephen Boggs, professor of Anthropology and a member of the People's Committee, said the Ashton report "is a dangerous document for the University and Ethnic Studies for two reasons." He called it "shibai (bullshit) because anyone who knows anything about this University knows you cannot transfer courses to another department. They are going to cut the program.

"But the administrators can't say what can be taught at the University or how it will be taught. That is the right of the faculty," asserted Boggs.

Students, faculty and representatives of commu-

nity organizations who spoke at Bachman Hall repeated many of the themes of support for Ethnic Studies. Chants of "Make Ethnic Studies Permanent, Now, Now, Now!" rocked the halls of the administration building.

SOME CONCESSIONS

In the face of the confrontation and the public support that the issue has built, Chancellor Yamamura agreed to accept the Oct. 20 testimonies. He also admitted that the Ashton report was only a "draft" and full of errors.

Until the time of the confrontation with the Chancellor however, ESP supporters were led to believe that the report and recommendations were final. Vice Chancellor Ashton had even called for a press conference to announce his decision.

Chancellor Yamamura also agreed to accept input from students, faculty and community before he forwards his own recommendation to Pres. Masuda. He also said that he may revise the report after considering the input.

Vice-Pres. Long was forced to promise "almost a guarantee" that no formal decision would be made while students were away on Christmas vacation.

However, the UH administration refused to meet the two other demands — to recognize the People's Committee to Defend Ethnic Studies and meet with them to discuss the future of ESP. Long's position is that the issue of Ethnic Studies is only an educational issue, implying that it is not a



People's Coalition to Defend Ethnic Studies — Chanting "Make Ethnic Studies Permanent, Now, Now, Now!" (left) and spokesperson, Ms. Daviana McGregor-Alegado (right). (AK photo)

community or political issue.

THIS IS A COMMUNITY ISSUE

Cliff Ahue, a member of the ES staff answered Long that the permanency of the ESP is a community issue. "What goes on at this University affects the community. What happens to ESP is a concern of the community because the community fought for the program and helped to build it all these years. What the program teaches is the history of the multi-ethnic people who built Hawaii. And these are not in Bachman or Hawaii Hall (the offices of the UH President and Chancellor) but are in the community. Ethnic Studies was won to serve the people of Hawaii and will continue to do so."

Long answered that the administration would not recognize the People's Committee representatives because it was an external body.

The supporters of ESP vehemently denounced Long's remark by stating that the University should exist and function in the interest of the students and the community. They asked, "If the community and students are external, then who does the University serve?" □

Filipino, Korean, Chinese Immigrants

Garment Workers Gear-Up for Union Elections

By ROLANDO TOLENTINO
AK Correspondent

BERKELEY — After seven months of building support for union representation, the garment workers at the Snow Lion plant will be casting their votes on the issue of establishing a union this coming Dec. 9.

With the elections two weeks away, members of the Snow Lion Workers Committee (SLWC) and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU), are gearing up for a massive door-to-door campaign to visit the homes of all the Snow Lion workers.

ILGWU organizer Willie March commented during a recent Workers Committee meeting, "In the next few weeks we're going to work harder than we ever thought we would work before."

The door-to-door campaign will cover over three cities in the East Bay and workers of Snow Lion will be visited in order to answer their questions about the union and gain their support.

Richard Sorro, ILGWU organizer, explained to the *Ang Katipunan* that one of the important aspects of this drive is its sensitivity to the racial and ethnic diversity of the workers. Therefore, Filipino and Korean bilingual speakers and community supporters will accompany the union organizers in the house visits. Said Sorro, "In this situation, organizing along racial and ethnic lines not only addresses the rights of workers to gain union representation, but also involves the Third World community in the fight against discrimination on a

larger scale."

IMMIGRANT WORKERS EXPLOITED

The majority of workers at the Snow Lion plant are recent immigrants, many of whom are from the Philippines and South Korea. An educational leaflet put out by the Snow Lion Support Committee cites that as immigrants, they often have to settle for low-paying jobs because of "poor English" or lack of "local experience." It goes on to say: "The West Coast has traditionally exploited these conditions and utilized Asians as a source of cheap labor."

The major snow garment manufacturers in the East Bay include North Face, Sierra Designs, Trailwise, Class 5, and Snow Lion which altogether, employ 1,000 to 1,500 unorganized workers, mostly immigrants. The prospect of a union being voted in by an almost totally immigrant workforce at Snow Lion could have a positive effect on other immigrant workers in the industry.

Leaflets are being distributed to community organizations and workers at the other garment factories on the growing labor problems faced by immigrant workers. It is hoped that these groups as well as the community at large will endorse the activities of the Snow Lion Workers Committee and possibly join in the support work.

The Snow Lion Support Committee is made up of individuals from the organizations of Union Wage, Asian Law Caucus, International Socialists, and the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP). □

NEW YORK: 'Licensure Syndrome' Filipinas Reveal Plight of Foreign-Trained Nurses

By PACITA BUNAG
AK Correspondent

NEW YORK — Hundreds of foreign-trained nurses, many of them Filipinos, have little to celebrate this Christmas season.

Survey results gathered from hospitals in New York indicate an approximate 85-95 per cent of foreign trained nurses failed this year's New York State Board licensure examination, thereby resulting in the immediate termination of their present work contracts.

A TEST OF COMPETENCE?

When interviewed by the *Ang Katipunan* as to why they failed, many Filipino nurses cited their difficulties with the language used in the exam. "Actually, the exams test our ability to comprehend the English language rather than our capacity to render quality nursing care," expressed one nurse who, previous to her failure in this exam, had already been working as a registered nurse for almost a year in a Brooklyn community hospital. "The cases to be analyzed are not difficult, but the wording of the questions is tricky! If we fail, it's certainly no indication of our ability as nurses! Patients who need care do not make it a point to express their health care problems in a tricky way to find out if we can give them good nursing care!"

A significant number of nurses also cited their lack of preparation and review because "there is just not enough time to study and review — some of us work 16 hours a day."

AFTER FAILURE . . .

Despite the fact that these nurses have bachelor's degrees and are accredited registered nurses in their home countries, their failure in this licensure exam leaves them few options to continue employment in the U.S. The first is a painful decision for many of them to make, i.e., to accept employment in lower nursing capacities (as a practical



Thousands of Filipino skilled medical workers—doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, technicians and aids—immigrate every year to the U.S.

(AK file photo)

nurse or a nurse's aide). Some move to other states. In this way, they stand a slim chance of finding a new job in another hospital, giving them a few more months to work and prepare again for the next state board exam (administered once a year).

For some who have already moved to other states more than once, a note of frustration becomes evident as they speak about their "suitcase life" in the U.S., moving almost every year and never having a sense of security or stability in life.

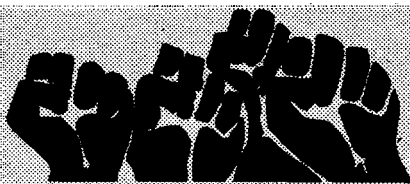
"FAIRY TALE"

Entering the U.S. through a H-1 visa (work contracts effected between U.S. hospitals and the nurse), Filipino nurses express grievances against the "fairy tale recruitment" process which is now rampant in the Philippines. Travel agencies and American nursing journals run advertisements and solicit nursing services, further enticing nurses with photos of U.S. hospitals equipped with A-1

housing and recreational facilities and a deceiving dollar-rate salary. However, many of them are shocked when they arrive as the realities of working in ill-equipped and run-down community hospitals begin to be clear to them.

Moreover, the licensure exam, while mentioned in their contracts, is explained by contracting agents in the Philippines as nothing to worry about — "just a formality." Thus, many nurses are given the distinct impression that the exam will not affect their status or employment future in the U.S. Ironically, the final assurance is that there is no cause for worry as "there is no discrimination against Filipinos in the U.S."

Once in the United States, the Filipina nurses soon discover that the promised economic prosperity and professional advancement is placed out of their reach. Instead, they experience discrimination and find themselves exploited as pools of cheap labor. □



Sulong! (Forward in the Struggle!)



Preparing for eviction day — 400 people turned out for a practice drill against the impending eviction last Sept. 25. (AK file photo)

TEACHERS CHARGE SCHOOL BOARD WITH DISCRIMINATION

SAN FRANCISCO — The Board of Education here, has been charged with discriminatory hiring against Filipino teachers. Citing the case of 15 Filipino teachers who have been on contract assignment for the last two years but not assigned to positions, the charges were lodged against the board during a meeting last Nov. 11.

It was also noted that the Filipino population in San Francisco in 1970 was 4.1 per cent, with Filipinos making up .7 per cent of the certified personnel in the school district. In the last five years, however, there has been a 8.5 per cent increase in the Filipino population, but a drop to .5 per cent in Filipinos employed in the district. These statistics show that the San Francisco school district is giving inadequate services to the growing Filipino student population.

The more than 3,000 Filipino students have only five bilingual Filipino teachers. Attributing the problems of the Filipino student to this lack of qualified Filipino

teachers, Ms. Julie McLeod, explained that the problems of dropping out, lack of motivation, and lack of challenge prevail because the students do not have access to Filipino professional personnel with whom they can identify and effectively communicate.

Asst. Superintendent Yvette Del Prado attempted to rationalize the discriminatory practice by claiming that the Filipino teachers have difficulty with the English language and that "there is a lack of qualified Filipino teachers." In response, another Filipino teacher raised that Del Prado was referring to the accent of some Filipino teachers and that even Anglo-American teachers speak with varying accents. As to their qualifications, the same teacher said: "Our competence and qualifications are comparable if not better with other Americans and nationals."

Mrs. Helen Bautista, a Filipino teacher in the San Francisco school district called for an evaluation of the district's hiring policies to "look into its inequities which are basically anti-Filipino."

Meanwhile, Superintendent Robert Alioto asked for this matter to be referred to the Affirmative Action Committee but

Hawaii: Small Farmers Fight Eviction

WAIHOLE-WAIKANE — "We the workers and farmers of Waihole-Waikane have been fighting every attack on our community for the last two and one half years. In '74, we defeated their attempt to rezone the land from agriculture to urban. In '75, they hit back at us with a rent increase of over 745 per cent, but we refused to move even when ordered to do so by the courts," said the residents who have been fighting eviction. The residents are now faced with a \$200,000 bond in order to maintain a stay of eviction.

On Sept. 27 when the residents appeared in court to appeal a previous decision that they be evicted, the attorneys for the owners demanded the bond to cover court costs and two thirds of the rent. While the judge questioned the fairness of the figure demanded, action on

the case has been postponed twice, once on Nov. 3 (the day after the General Election) and a second time on Nov. 15 (due to a massive demonstration held in support of the residents).

The judge is scheduled to make his decision on the bond on Dec. 1. If he rules in favor of the landlords and the residents cannot come up with the amount, eviction could take place within several days.

In any case, the residents and farmers of Waihole-Waikane have vowed to stay and fight against the landlords profit-making plans to "develop" the land for commercial use and expensive condominiums. They declared: "We demand and will fight for a decent life; to stay on the lands we have to put our whole lives into; to stay in homes we built to raise our families." □

according to Ms. McLeod, this committee has been abolished by Alioto himself last June and has not been reinstated since then. □

OAKLAND STARTS FILIPINO BILINGUAL PROGRAM

OAKLAND — The first Filipino bilingual program in the Oakland Public Schools will soon be underway with the recent appointment of a director for a new, federally-funded Title VII project. On November 9, the Oakland Board of Education announced that Carmen Domingo Kirk was the new "Assistant for Project Direction" responsible for administering a demonstration bilingual program for Indo-Chinese, Native American and Filipino students.

Although Title VII provides bilingual instruction primarily to limited and non-English speaking students, there are provisions for other students to participate in the program for cultural enhancement. Thus, this new program opens up many exciting possibilities for incorporating Filipino language, history, culture and

community concerns into the school curriculum.

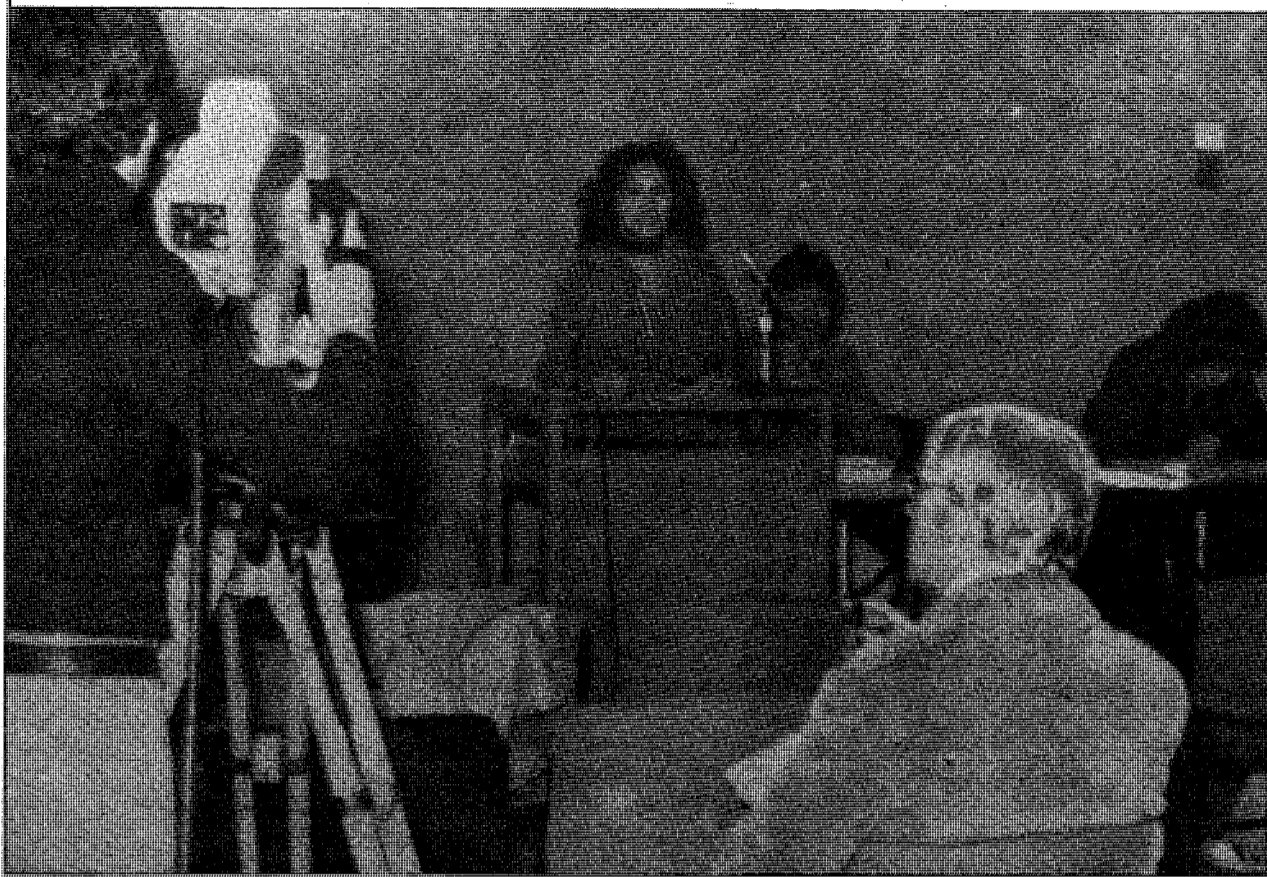
The next step for the school district will be to select a resource teacher and two instructional assistants for each minority group so that Title VII staff can begin to diagnose the individual needs of students who have been identified as limited or non-English speaking. Consequently, the staff will then design a more appropriate educational program for these students. At present there are 383 Filipino students who fall under this category.

The Title VII Demonstration project will be the first time that systematic bilingual support services will reach Filipino students in the Oakland schools. These services, long overdue, however, are not yet permanent and the members of the Filipino community here hope that Oakland Public Schools will see its long-range responsibility and allocate district monies to stabilize them. There monies should also be used to expand the program to provide more bilingual teachers a Filipino specialist in the bilingual office, and possibly a bilingual counselor for students in the secondary schools. □

TERESITA BAUTISTA

Seattle: Asian-American Studies

Students Challenge Exclusion Policy



"We will not be tolerant of blatant violations of student's rights on this campus," declares Lynn Domingo in recent press conference. (AK photo)

By SILME DOMINGO
AK Correspondent

SEATTLE — Filipino students here at the Univ. of Washington, angered by "certain actions" by the Asian-American Studies Dept., are now protesting AAS' most recent decision — a policy excluding the public from meetings to discuss the hiring of instructors. Many students had questions about the policy of selecting instructors based on the highest academic degree, rather than expertise in the subject.

The exclusion rule was formulated last Nov. 11 when AAS convened a Selection Committee (SC) to hire an instructor for next quarter's Philippine History class. Prior to the first session, AAS circulated a memorandum that all the SC meetings were now closed to the public. (In the past, SC meetings were open and many students and community persons had attended.)

Irate about the arbitrary policy, two student members of the SC objected, citing it as a clear violation of a Washington state law (Open Meetings Act RCW 42.30) prohibiting closed meetings by public institutions, except when in executive session to hire specific personnel.

Despite these objections, Larry Flores, head of the SC and Tets Kashima, director of AAS, upheld the exclusion rule. During the meeting itself, four students were turned away and several others were discouraged from attending.

Many Filipino students have strong objections to the AAS criteria and procedure for hiring instructors. Last quarter, an applicant with a master's degree in Philippine history was turned down for the Philippine history class, in favor of another applicant with a Ph.D in literature. In addition, the former had been favorably interviewed by students, faculty and AAS as early as April. He thereupon moved to Seattle from Los Angeles in September with the understanding that he would be hired.

STUDENT INPUT

The issue is now particularly sensitive, as the Filipino Students Assn. (FSA), the group criticizing AAS was mainly responsible for getting the Philippine history class for AAS in the first place.

Last year, the FSA formed a committee that did most of the groundwork to write the proposal, develop the syllabus, initiate the class proposal in AAS and steer it through all the proper administrative channels. Student support was instrumental in getting the new class, the first 3-quarter course in Philippine and Filipino-American history ever offered at U.W. or Seattle as a whole.

The hard work and initiative of FSA was motivated by the fact that classes on this subject were offered only once every spring quarter for the past 3-4 years. In fact, last year when the class was being taught, there were so many students that there was "standing room only."

(continued on page 12)

Long Beach Filipino Students CLUB ADVISER GIVES SUPPORT FOR HISTORY CLASS, INSTRUCTOR

By DENISE PALICTE
AK Correspondent

LONG BEACH, Calif. — Although he is the administration's choice, Dr. H. Lim, who teaches Tagalog here at Cal-State Long Beach, agrees with the students on their choice of instructor in "Filipino-American Experience," a new course that will be offered this next semester.

The students are instead recommending Vince Reyes for the teaching position. Reyes is currently an instructor in Asian American History at Pasadena City College and taught Philippine and Filipino American history as well as Filipino Community courses for several years in Sacramento and Berkeley. On the other hand, Dr. Lim, a member of the English Dept., has had no previous teaching experience in Filipino-American history and sees that he will be placed in a situation of preparing last-minute curriculum, should he teach the course.

Dr. Lim aired these sentiments at a recent

meeting of the Filipino-American Coalition (PAC) and has pledged his support with the students. PAC's club advisor, Dr. Lim also cautioned that the administration may not agree with the students. The administration does not plan to take any more part-time faculty and is planning to do away with all but full-time teaching personnel.

Another obstacle to PAC's endeavors has been that the administration has not confirmed whether the class will even be offered. Lloyd Inui, head of the Asian-American Studies Dept., told students that the decision will not be known until after Dec. 15. This is the date when the computerized registration results will be available, but also marks the end of the semester. School reconvenes a month later, Jan. 24, which means that students will not be on campus when the decision is made known.

Undaunted, however, PAC is investigating alternative procedures and contacting other Third World student groups for their support, should the decision be made against their favor. □

First Time in 2 Years Filipino Studies Opens in L.A.

By DOLCE DE PRIEST
AK Correspondent

LOS ANGELES — For the first time in two years, Filipino Studies courses will be offered again in this city. Both to be instructed by Ms. Remedios Galedo, the courses will be held at the Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles (UCLA) for registered students and at the Filipino Cultural Center for anyone in the community. The United Filipino Assembly of L.A. and Samahang Pilipino, the Filipino student organization at UCLA, have enthusiastically endorsed the courses and encourage full support from the community.

Presently working as a researcher for the UCLA Asian-American Studies Center, Ms. Galedo holds a master's degree in Philippine history from the Goddard/Cambridge School of Social Change in Boston, Mass. Although new to Los Angeles, Ms. Galedo was determined to teach these much-needed courses and had been working since June to open the class at UCLA.

Two years ago, a similar class was offered at UCLA. Although it was well-attended, it was taught on an experimental basis, since Asian-American Studies is a research center and not a department.



Remedios (Remy) Galedo — new instructor in Filipino Studies in Los Angeles. (AK photo)

In order for any Ethnic Studies courses to be a part of the regular curriculum, it must be offered through a bonafide department (i.e. History, Political Science, Sociology, etc.) This is usually very difficult and only two Asian-American courses are offered presently under this arrangement. So while the UCLA course is being taught, Ms. Galedo is also investigating how to offer the class on a regular basis.

The course will entail an examination of the historical relations between the U.S. and the Philippines, conditions in both countries that gave cause to the massive immigration of Filipinos to the U.S., and contemporary issues in the Filipino-American community of Los Angeles. Lectures, guest speakers and various forms of media will be utilized.

When Ms. Galedo proposed that the same 10-week course be run concurrently in the community, it was greeted with widespread approval. At the United Filipino Assembly meeting where it was proposed, the gathering enthusiastically voted to send a letter of endorsement to the sponsoring Asian-American Studies Center. Many also expressed that such a course was a "long time in coming."

Said Ms. Galedo, "The history of our people has either been excluded or distorted in the educational system. Hopefully with these classes, many Filipinos will have the rightful opportunity to learn Philippine history and the contributions and struggles of Filipinos here in America. In the future, with enough support, we can move even further and eventually have regular programs, research and classes at UCLA and in the community. □

•At UCLA, class is M/W/F from 12:00-1:00 p.m. at 3164 Bunche; 5 units. Pre-registration is now to Dec. 8; class begins Jan. 3.

•At the Filipino Cultural Center, 1740 W. Temple St., class meets on Wednesday evenings beginning Jan. 5. For college credit, a nominal fee will be charged, although senior citizens and high school youths are exempt.

For information, call Remy Galedo (825-8420 or 825-2974) at the Asian-American Studies Center, UCLA.

Filipino Trade Unionist: Organizing Workers at Castcraft Industries...



Filipino farmworkers in California — Filipinos have been involved in labor union organizing since they first came to the U.S. in the '20s and '30s.

(continued from page 7) (S.F. Journal photo)

We went to the Graphic Arts International Union, but the officers we met were not inclined to make us sign authorization cards because the nature of our work did not fall within their jurisdiction. Such a reason, however, was shallow; the National Labor Relations Act does not specify or mandate that workers must join a specific labor union having jurisdiction on their type of work, but decrees that "workers may join a labor organization of their own choosing for purposes of collective bargaining." It was, perhaps, due to our being Filipinos that the Graphic Arts Union rejected us.

We sought assistance from the Chicago Typographical Union (CTU-Local #16). Mr. August Sallas, the organizer and recording secretary was not only cordial, but immediately made us sign authorization cards. When Mr. Sallas wrote a letter to Castcraft management claiming that a substantial portion of its workers at the 23 W. Hubbard plant have authorized them (CTU) to be our representative, Manny Krieter, one of the managing owners immediately rounded up his supervisors. The following day he started calling on selected workers to go to his office. That was on March 12, 1976. Since the management did not voluntarily recognize the CTU as our representative, Mr. Sallas then filed a petition with the

National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) for a certification election. May 4, 1976 was agreed upon.

THE INTERREGNUM

During the interregnum from March 12 to May 4, 1976, management waged a campaign of both persuasion and terror. Manny Krieter called up selected workers to his office. I was one of those who had the opportunity to listen to Mr. Krieter. He tried to pontificate on the evils and disadvantages of joining a union. He said "that we would be better off with him than with the Union, because he knows us, whereas the Union people are total strangers," a standard propaganda line used by his associates in other shops where the union was voted out. He even boasted to some of our co-workers that "There is no way the union could come in at Castcraft."

Meanwhile, his lackey, our compatriot, did what he was possibly instructed to do. He tried his best to undermine our unity by cornering some of our coworkers and showing them the lists of those whom he claimed to have switched to the management's side. He made phone calls to our co-workers' home urging them not to vote for the union. He recommended that some selected workers be given pay raises. He even instructed one of his "tutas" ("puppet;" literally translated as "puppy") to join us whenever we held meetings. (This "tuta" was a relative of our Filipino supervisor.)

But all the efforts of the management and its lackeys turned to naught when the votes were counted on May 4, 1976. 20 voted "yes" to be represented by CTU; 3 voted "No" and 6 votes were challenged.

HARRASSMENT

A week after we won the certification election, I was made to perform a different type of work. Ernesto Pizarro, the supervisor, alleged that my production had gone down. But I was informed by a confidant that the transfer was designed to annoy and irritate workers who sympathized and voted for the Union. We were no longer allowed to use the company telephone nor answer incoming calls. Those who were late were given stern warnings by Manny Krieter.

While maintaining a facade of trying to bargain in good faith, which is all what the law requires, the management continued its efforts to undermine our unity. So far, five Filipino workers were fired on flimsy reasons. Two decided not to fight it out. However, the three latest victims of the management's vicious desire to get rid of union sympathizers, have already filed their complaints as of Oct. 5, 1976 with the NLRB.

But this was only the beginning of our troubles. Continued next issue

Filipino Students Challenge...

(continued from page 11)

After organizing for months and successfully obtaining both a class and prospective instructor, however, the FSA was surprised to find in September that the class was closed — due to low enrollment. But, it was soon discovered, that the class was never listed in the Fall schedule. Thus no one enrolled in the class because no one knew about it!

Later, when FSA was able to get the class reinstated, a different criteria than the one proposed by the students was used by AAS to select the class instructor.

It was later revealed that the instructor finally chosen by AAS to teach the class was asked to apply for the job on the grounds that "no one qualified had applied" and that the course was otherwise in jeopardy. And to add a bit of irony, Larry Flores, who had earlier voted against the course in AAS was later appointed head of the Selection Committee, responsible for hiring the instructor of the very same course he opposed.

OBJECTIVE CRITERIA

Almost all the Filipino students thought the class should mainly emphasize history, but other AAS members in the SC thought it should be culture. Although the student members in the SC objected, they were outvoted. Oddly enough, the final criteria used to decide between the two applicants was not based on academic expertise in culture, but rather the highest academic degree achieved.

In view of all these developments, the FSA decided to confront AAS and "get at the bottom" of these discrepancies. However, as long as the Selection Committee meetings are closed, these questions cannot be asked, discussed nor settled.

Jackie Agtuca and Lynn Domingo, the two student members of the SC, want much more student and community input at the meetings. Although they voice the students' positions, they are not listened to. Said Ms. Agtuca, "Not only are we students, but women students, so our ideas are not taken seriously — especially by some of the male members. Sometimes there is even snickering when we speak up. Under these conditions, what kind of democratic process can take place?"

FSA STATEMENT

In a statement made public after a press conference last Wednesday, Nov. 24, the FSA asked the AAS to rectify the situation, especially the exclusion policy. They demanded:

- Stop the proceeding of the Selection Committee;
- Void all the proceedings of this Committee since Nov. 11;
- Open the AAS and SC meetings to the public, pursuant to the law of the state;
- Issue a written apology to the FSA in view of its handling of the situation;

A spokesperson for the FSA announced that a lawsuit will be filed against the AAS if the situation is not resolved satisfactorily. "This is a question of whether students, as part of the public, have the right to participate in public meetings. We feel that students should have that right, especially those meetings that directly affect them, such as the AAS meetings," the spokesperson said. FSA concluded: "We will not be tolerant of blatant violation of rights of students on this campus."

This case is reminiscent of similar case filed several year ago against the law school. The law students successfully sued the law school faculty and the Univ. of Washington and as a result, all meetings of the law school are open to the public except for specific exceptions when it discusses a specific applicant for employment or admission. □

Some Ideas for Holiday Gifts....



A. MAKIBAKA! 1977\$2.50
Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino

A people's calendar that gives a historical and political perspective to the struggle. Add 5% for postage. Available both here and in the Philippines. The calendar includes important dates in Philippine, Filipino-American, and U.S./International history. A political and practical gift that can be used by the whole household.

B. WHAT'S HAPPENING IN THE PHILIPPINES\$1.00
Far East Reporter

Concise historical review and political analysis of the Philippines, beginning with Spanish colonization up to the present; includes class analysis of Philippine society and program for a People's Democratic Revolution being implemented now. Written by Samuel P. Bayani.

D. BANGON! (Arise!)\$5.00
Paradon Records

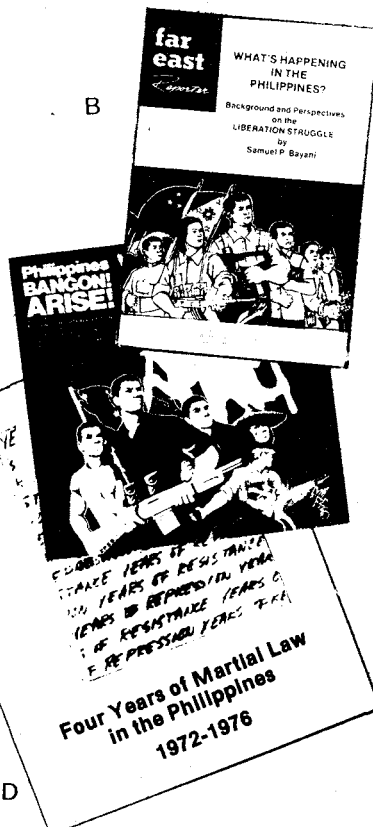
Three years in the making... a collection of 19 revolutionary songs from the Philippines dating back to the 1896 Revolution against Spain to the present liberation struggle against the U.S.-Marcos Dictatorship. Sung in Pilipino with words, English translation and chords included. A joint project of cultural workers from the KDP and Preparatory Commission for the National Democratic Front (NDF).

D. FOUR YEARS OF MARTIAL LAW IN THE PHILIPPINES.....\$1.50
Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino (KDP)

Just released — a collection of essays on the economic, political and military policies of the U.S.-backed Marcos dictatorship and the Filipino people's resistance — urban, rural and overseas — since the declaration of martial law in 1972.

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DOMESTIC / INTERNATIONAL

Bleak Future Under Carter:

High Unemployment Expected to Continue

By VICENTE SAN NICOLAS

President-elect Jimmy Carter announced Nov. 15 that the American people should be prepared to tolerate continued high unemployment through much of his first term in office.

The announcement, coming less than two weeks after his election victory over Gerald Ford, surprised many political observers and supporters of the former Georgia governor.

Carter, who spent much of his campaign attacking the incumbent president for his domestic economic policies, had promised to make unemployment a top priority for his administration. A standard campaign speech promised "a job for every man and woman who can work, and a decent standard of living for those who cannot."

Saying that an unemployment rate of five to seven per cent "is a likely prospect" for much of his first term in office, Carter tacitly acknowledged that millions of Americans will continue to face a bleak future void of any prospect of getting a job.

For the nation's jobless and poverty stricken, many of whom voted for Carter in hopes of a better future, the recent announcement was a shocking turnabout. Even the conservative Christian Science Monitor asked Nov. 17, "Why does Jimmy Carter suddenly sound like Pres. Ford when he talks about unemployment and the economy?"

OVER SEVEN MILLION JOBLESS

Translated into numbers of persons, Carter's stand on unemployment means that more than seven and a half million Americans will continue to go jobless. This figure represents the government's present unemployment rate of 7.9 per cent.

Critics such as the Urban League have long maintained that the official unemployment rate and the actual number of unemployed differ greatly. Since the government's jobless rate counts only those persons receiving unemployment benefits, millions of workers whose benefits have expired or who have stopped looking for work are not counted.

The Urban League says that the actual number of jobless is well over ten million persons, not counting those persons who could only find part-time work or who are underemployed. Blacks, women and youth are especially hard hit by unemployment, with unemployment among Blacks running at close to 20 per cent.

For minority workers, whose vote played a good part in winning the election for Jimmy Carter, the latest announcement can only be seen as a frustrating and outrageous continuation of the status quo. Continued high unemployment among minority workers means continued economic hardship in their communities and its accompanying social and personal ramifications — substandard housing, inadequate education, and personal insecurity, frustration and emotional suffering.

SOCIAL IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Carter's "new stand" on unemployment is especially revealing in light of a recent study made by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress which linked a rise in unemployment to a dramatic increase in murder, suicide and disease.

The study showed that the increase in disease, self destruction and death were directly linked to the nation's economic state and the number of jobless Americans. Based on the 1970 population and using statistics compiled over three decades, the Committee found that a 1.4 per cent rise in unemployment in 1970 resulted in the following increases in deaths and illness:

- 26,440 deaths from cardiovascular-renal (CVR - heart and kidney related) diseases.
- 1,740 murders.
- 7,660 admissions to state prisons.
- 5,520 admissions to state mental hospitals.

While studying the effects of three economic factors — unemployment, inflation and per capita income — on the social health of the U.S., the study found that "the most consistent pattern of relationship between national economic changes and each of the measures of social cost was demonstrated with the unemployment rate.

"The fear, or actuality, of loss of income or unemployment," said the study, "is a profound source of frustration and a potential source of major loss."

Poor nutrition caused by lack of food; kidney and liver damage due to alcohol abuse; suicide and other violence triggered by stress; and mental illness were all worsened by increased unemployment. The study noted that the "problems of recent urban decline has been particularly serious for younger persons and ethnic minorities who . . . have been especially prone to suffer either from



problems of unemployment and subemployment."

The Joint Economic Committee, which focused on the years prior to 1975, admitted that "only the surface has been scratched by this report." Yet their report to Congress confirmed what millions of workers know already — chronic unemployment can lead to early death, illness and mental distress.

CARTER'S NEW CLARITY

As he did often in the presidential campaign, President-elect Jimmy Carter has moved quickly to "reclarify" his position. It appears, however, that record-high unemployment will continue as under the Ford Administration; only now, Carter will placate the unemployed with different "form" and "style."

For millions of workers who voted for Carter hoping for a significant change over Pres. Ford's economic policies, Carter's recent announcement can only be seen as an outrageous about-face and an ominous portent of things to come. Business, however, has taken heart with the new president-elect.

"The election put me in a good mood," quoted Time magazine of one Massachusetts industrialist. Earle W. Pitt, an electronics manufacturer, went on to explain that "deep down I feel that Carter's been a businessman himself, and I guess I don't expect him to go off the deep end." □

5,000 JOBLESS CROWD G.M. LOOKING FOR WORK

Indicative of the desperate plight suffered by America's unemployed was the scene outside a Detroit General Motors (GM) plant on Nov. 1.

Acting on rumors that the Cadillac Motor plant would be hiring workers, over 5,000 jobseekers jammed the sidewalks, waiting for the employment office doors to open at 5 a.m.

Many wrapped in blankets, most having waited at least six hours in the dark and cold, thousands gathered in line outside in hopes of getting a job.

The company ran no advertisements in the newspapers, having only posted a few notices that some job applications were needed on file to restock its backlog.

By 9:30 a.m., the employment office doors were closed, plant security and Detroit police were called in to disperse the thousands still waiting. Plant officials admitted that only "some applications were handed out."

No one was hired. Most of those waiting did not even get an application.

COMMON SCENE

While Detroit suffers the highest official unemployment rate nationwide, approximately 12.9 per cent, the scene outside the GM plant occurs nationwide on a less dramatic but no less agonizing scale.

At every factory and office building, hundreds of job applications pour in for any job opening, rumored or real. The unemployed face a daily existence filled with bitter frustration as they hunt for nonexistent jobs.

Over 7.7 million jobless face the coming holiday season with little prospect of finding work. With the incoming Carter administration, their prospects of



While General Motors Corp. announced record-high profits of \$1.6 billion this year, millions of jobless desperately seek employment — on the rumor that jobs were open, thousands waited for G.M. employment office doors to open. (AK file photo)

getting a job are no better than under the Ford-Nixon years.

RECORD GM PROFITS

While over 5,000 persons huddled in the cold hoping for work, the General Motors Corporation announced record high profits, totalling over \$1.6 billion.

All the major car manufacturers — Ford, GM, and Chrysler, — have reported record earnings this year. In fact, for most large industries, 1976 has been a record year for profits.

These record earnings continue to be made

despite a recent slowing in the national output of goods and services. To protect profits, workers are laid off and those remaining are forced to produce more at a faster rate.

Indicative of the growing number of unemployed was a recent announcement that over half of the General Electric Co.'s workers in Louisville, Ky., will be laid off after Thanksgiving. Some 8,500 of General Electric's 13,300 hourly workers will thus be fired.

In the auto industry, over 50,000 workers have been laid off since 1973. Few of these workers have since regained their jobs. □

CALIFORNIA'S PROPOSITION 14

Agribusiness Defeats Farmworker Initiative

By BOB BARBER
Liberation News Service

OAKLAND—The United Farm Workers Union suffered a severe setback on Election Day with the defeat of "Proposition 14," the California ballot initiative which would have strengthened the union election process for farm workers.

A preliminary look at the voting figures suggests that the measure was heavily supported in the Black and Chicano urban communities and by students and political activists. It was overwhelmingly defeated, however, in white working class areas and middle class suburbs. About 4.2 million people voted against Proposition 14, about 2.6 million in favor.

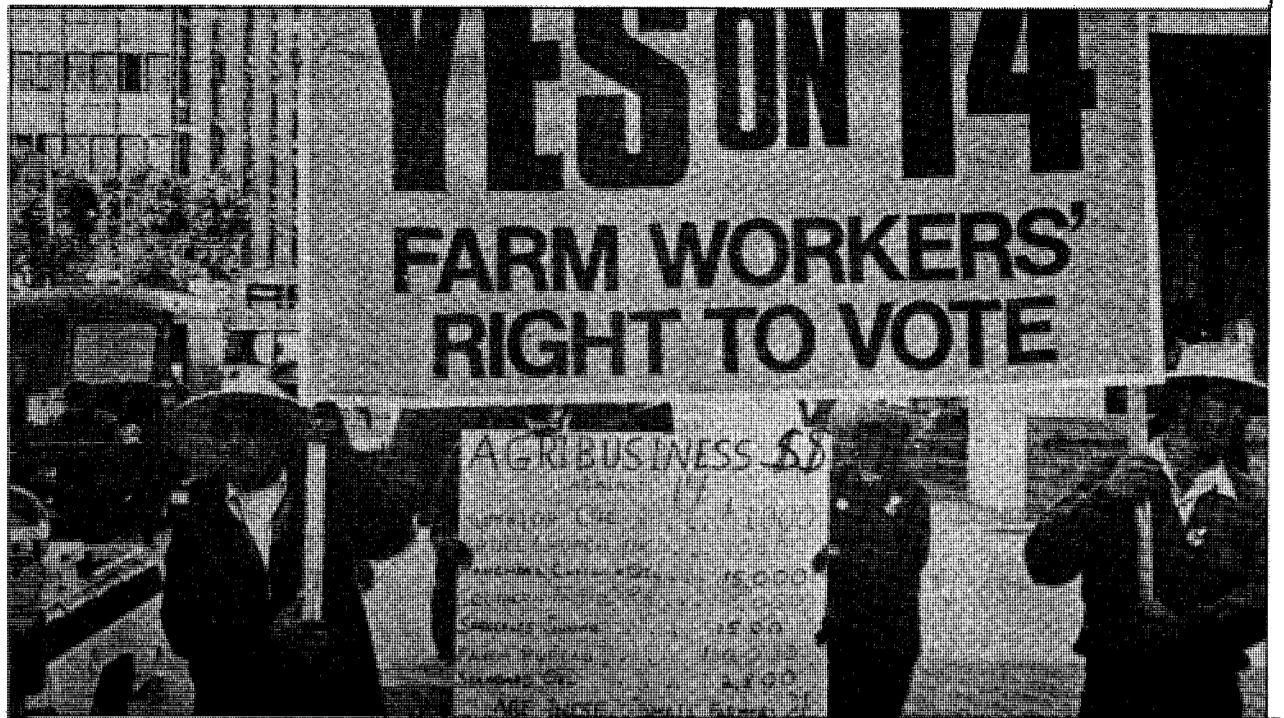
As a result, the UFW will be denied the smoothly functioning state apparatus with which it hoped to complete the job of organizing the state's 250,000 farm workers in the next several years. While the election mechanism is still written into the law, the union gambled on trying to strengthen it and lost. Now they will have to fight almost as hard to keep the process funded as to take advantage of it in order to organize.

GROWERS' CAMPAIGN BASED ON "PRIVATE PROPERTY"

The measure was essentially buried by a massive agribusiness media campaign conducted with the slogan, "Protect Private Property — No on 14." Not since the great union-smashing outbreak of the 30's have monopoly agribusiness interests united so effectively and forcefully. The various grower organizations reported spending about \$1.6 million to defeat 14, and the UFW charged that at least another \$500,000 in expenditures has been concealed.

Leading the way were some of California's largest landowners, such as Southern Pacific Railroad, which owns five per cent of all private land in the state. Standard Oil, Getty Oil, Union Oil and Superior Oil also contributed thousands. The California Farm Bureau alone contributed at least \$200,000.

Seizing on the provision of Proposition 14 that would write the so-called "access rule" (Union access to ranches for organizing purposes) into the State Constitution, the "defeat 14" consortium claimed that all citizens of the state were in danger of having their homes invaded. A series of TV and



Farmworkers from the valleys joined in the Prop. 14 efforts in the cities.

(Guardian photo)

radio spots were aired on prime time for weeks, featuring small farmers from the San Joaquin Valley talking about how their wives and daughters felt threatened. These were supplemented with a series of caustic full page ads in every major daily newspaper in the state, several of them run the last week before the election.

UFW EFFORT BUILDS GRASSROOTS TIES

To counter this blitz, the UFW argued that the issue was not one of property rights but rather of the right of workers to organize and have the union election process guaranteed. During farm worker union elections last year, there were cases of UFW organizers being thrown off ranches where elections were being held, as they attempted to speak to workers about the UFW. This occurred in spite of the fact that the current farm worker election law provides for union access to ranches during election campaigns.

To put across its argument, the UFW was able to raise about \$300,000—to the growers \$1.6 million or more—most of it through dances, concerts, dinners or parking lot collections. Some of the money was used to finance one TV spot featuring Gov. Jerry Brown.

Most of the work was done by several thousand full or part-time volunteers distributing bumper stickers and forming "human billboard" chains at major intersections and freeway ramps. City residents efforts were bolstered by about 1,000 farm workers who came to the urban areas for weekends and for the last two weeks of the campaign.

A solid base of support was built in Third World communities and among progressive whites. In Oakland, the campaign created important new ties between the UFW and Black community organizations such as the Black Panthers. But the growers succeeded in winning over the vast middle sectors that are crucial to winning a statewide election, this time by twisting the union's argument about access to workers into an attack on private property.

From this defeat the UFW will undoubtedly bounce back next winter to organize more elections in the valleys. But the momentum built slowly and painfully over the past few years—up to the initial passage of the law and initial organizing drive in 1975, has been badly interrupted. The growers will now undoubtedly launch an effort to get rid of the election law altogether, and the union will have to fight that. □

Dare to struggle...



Demonstrations in New York City (above) demand release of "5 Puerto Rican Nationalists," longest-held political prisoners in the U.S. (Guardian photo)

FREE THE 5 PUERTO RICAN NATIONALISTS

"Free the Five Nationalist Prisoners!" was the cry raised by demonstrators in New York City and San Francisco Nov. 13. The demonstrations, which rallied over 1,300 persons, demanded the release of five Puerto Rican nationalists who have been held political prisoners since 1950.

The five, Lolita Lebron, Irvin Flores, Andres Figueroa Cordero, Oscar Collazo and Rafael Cancel Miranda, have been in U.S. prisons as a result of armed attacks made by the Puerto Rican nationalists against President Truman's residence in 1950 and the U.S. Congress in 1954. The attacks were part of the Nationalist revolution of Oct. 30, 1950, in Puerto Rico against U.S. domination.

The five nationalists are the longest held political prisoners in the Western hemisphere, and an international call has been issued demanding their release. The

latest demonstrations in New York City and San Francisco noted that for the past 26 years, the five have undergone discriminatory and politically motivated mistreatment in prison. Andres Cordero is now terminally ill from cancer, a disease that could have been stopped had he received proper medical care. □

NATIONWIDE RALLIES HELD FOR GARY TYLER

In the first week of November, hundreds of persons rallied in a dozen cities nationwide to demand that the Louisiana Supreme Court reverse the frame-up murder conviction of Gary Tyler. Oakland, Calif., Louisville, Ky., Detroit, Mich., New Orleans, La., Houston, Tex., Hartford, Conn., and six other

cities were the scene of pickets and rallies supporting the 16-year old Black youth.

Tyler and his supporters argued before the Louisiana State Supreme Court Nov. 10 for a new trial. Tyler was originally tried in an adult court and was found guilty in November 1975 by an all-white jury of the shooting death of a white high school youth. The death occurred as 200 white racists attacked a school bus of Black high school students in Destrehan, La.

Despite testimony from the bus driver and others that the shot which killed the white youth came from outside the bus, Tyler was convicted. A gun was never produced by the prosecution and testimony from key witnesses against Tyler have since recanted their accounts, saying that it was given under duress by local police.

A decision by the Louisiana State Supreme Court is expected in mid-December. □

NEW TRIAL FOR ARTIS AND 'HURRICANE' CARTER

The trial of Rubin (Hurricane) Carter and John Artis for murder began Nov. 11 with new efforts by the prosecution to change evidence and obtain yet another frame-up murder conviction of the two.

The two Black men were convicted by an all-white jury in 1967 of the 1966 murder of three white men in a Paterson, N.J., bar. After serving nine years of a life imprisonment sentence, the two were freed when a mass movement called for their release as two key prosecution witnesses recanted their testimony, saying that they had perjured themselves

under pressure from the police.

At the new trial, one of the original prosecution witnesses has changed her testimony again, now implicating Carter and Artis with a bullet and rifle the defense maintains was planted by the police to frame the two for murder.

The new testimony surprised supporters of Carter and Artis as the prosecution's case has been relatively void of incriminating evidence. Even one of the victims of the 1966 shooting who survived the 1967 trial, testified that he could not identify Carter or Artis as his assailants. The present trial is expected to last through Christmas. □

VET SENDS BONUS TO VIETNAM

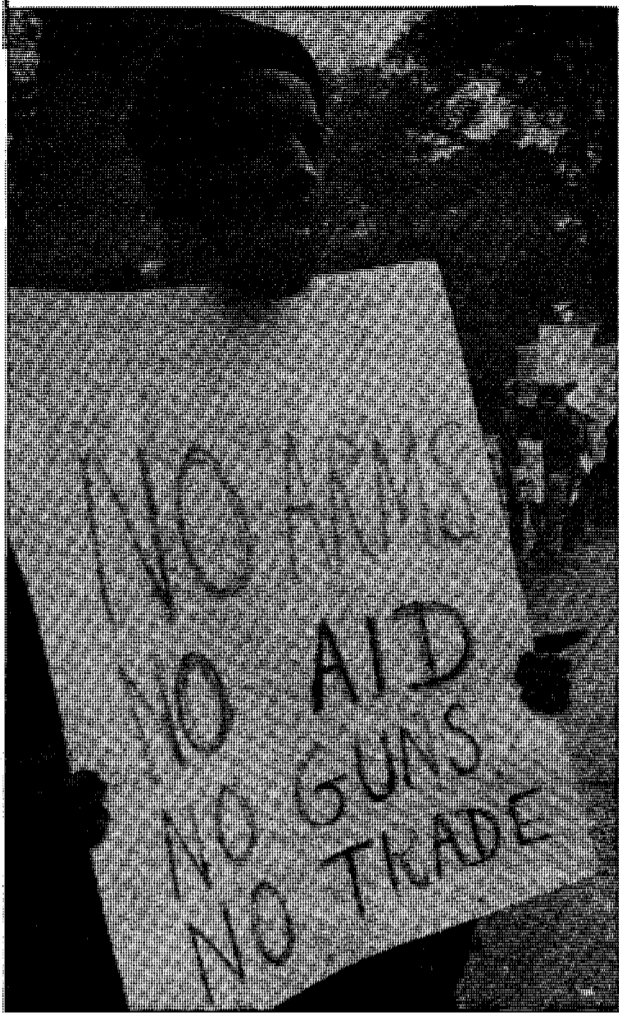
In a move reflecting some of the sentiments of Vietnam War veterans to that conflict, a U.S. veteran donated his \$500 "bonus benefit" to aid in the reconstruction of Vietnam. Dinu Michael Rehner explained in an open letter to the Vietnamese and American people that the check he received from the Ohio Vietnam Veterans Bonus Fund "is blood money appropriated from the working people of Ohio to silence angry veterans."

As the bonus was paid only to Vietnam veterans with "honorable" discharges, Rehner charged "it seeks to divide us . . . from our brothers and sisters with less-than-honorable discharges and our brothers who refused to go." Rehner added that "once the money is to be paid, we are to be forgotten, in the VA hospitals and the unemployment lines."

The \$500 check was given by Rehner to Friendship, a U.S.-based organization aiding in the reconstruction of Vietnam. □

Promise of Power vs. Diplomatic Trap

Why Rhodesia's Black Nationalists Fear Kissinger's Plan



Demonstrations here in U.S. in solidarity with the struggle in southern Africa. Protestors called for an end to U.S. aid to Rhodesia and South Africa.

By STEVE TALBOT
Pacific News Service

Behind the total rejection by Rhodesian black nationalists of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's much heralded plan to guarantee majority rule in two years lies a deep fear of walking into a political trap.

That trap, as black nationalist leaders have outlined in public statements, would have them legitimize a political process that would gradually isolate the now-dominant black socialists in favor of moderates. Once in power, the moderates would preserve American economic and political interests in a black-ruled, pro-Western Zimbabwe (the African name for Rhodesia).

This is the kind of scenario the black militants foresee if the Kissinger plan—as detailed by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith—were implemented:

An interim government is formed and Prime Minister Smith becomes chairman of the ruling "council of state"—a position reserved for a white under Smith's interpretation of the Kissinger proposal.

Whites maintain control of the army and police, also stipulated by the plan.

International approval follows and economic sanctions are lifted. Foreign investment pours in, spurred on by the already organized U.S. and British campaign to encourage their multinational corporations to invest and reassured by a planned \$2 billion insurance fund to reimburse whites for any nationalized property.

Meanwhile, also as part of the reported agreement, the guerrillas are ordered to lay down their arms.

Blacks in the interim government introduce legislation ending white settler control of all fertile land in Rhodesia, establishing communal agricultural projects and nationalizing the U.S.-based Union Carbide Corp.'s chrome mines.

Smith and his white colleagues back all such proposals, using the Kissinger rule that any proposal must pass by two-thirds (in a supreme council of state that is half-white and half black).

Leftist blacks abandon the government and call for renewed guerrilla war. Other blacks—more moderate and now comfortably ensconced in office—decide to stay.

Smith leads his multiracial regime in calling for Western military intervention to crush "communist-inspired" black subversion. Russian arms begin flowing to the guerrillas. An Anglo-American-South African "peace-keeping force" is sent to Rhodesia.

GUERRILLAS ISSUE WARNING

This is precisely the kind of development the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA) has warned about in recent weeks. By continuing its guerrilla warfare inside Rhodesia, ZIPA holds the balance of power among the nationalist factions represented at Geneva.

"Kissinger, Vorster and Smith met in Pretoria to prepare a plot against Zimbabwe," ZIPA commander Rex Nkhomo told *Le Monde* from his base in Mozambique. "They are going to try to put out some sort of solution to serve their own interests."

Radio broadcasts by the guerrillas charged that the Geneva talks were set up "to ensure that the West can retain its supplies of raw materials like chrome and copper . . ." and warned against "practical concessions" that might be offered to entice moderate nationalist factions.

ZIPA even announced, as the negotiations approached, "We are faced with the impending danger of an Anglo-American occupation force." Two days later they stepped up their military campaign calling for a "final onslaught on the enemy regime."

The nationalists' suspicions of U.S. motives run deep, particularly after the covert U.S. intervention in Angola. And they resent the fact that Kissinger did not consult them during his shuttle diplomacy—meeting only briefly with moderate leader Joshua Nkomo at the Lusaka airport.

Kissinger himself has left little doubt that his goal is a moderate, pro-Western Zimbabwe open to Western investment and political alliance. Soon after his Rhodesia plan was announced, American diplomats explained that he was "aiming for the emergence of a belt of friendly, pro-Western states from Namibia on the south Atlantic seaboard, through landlocked Botswana to Rhodesia."

His subordinates at the State Department immediately began meeting with American corporate leaders, forming a committee to push for a wave of investment in Rhodesia as soon as an interim government is formed.

British Foreign Minister Anthony Crosland also made Britain's hopes clear, describing a "prosperous and multiracial Zimbabwe" under a "moderate" regime as "a uniquely important prize within our grasp."

And Ian Smith—already suspect for backing off of two previously negotiated agreements with the British at the last minute—has publicly explained that the Kissinger plan is designed to keep southern Africa from going communist.

ZIPA immediately condemned Smith's statement. Whether the people of Zimbabwe want communism or capitalism is up to them, it said, "and not for anyone to decide on their behalf."

KEY CHOICE: CAPITALISM OR SOCIALISM

That choice—socialist or capitalist development of a black-ruled Zimbabwe—is the crux of the nationalists' problem with Kissinger's plan.

According to a leading Rhodesian banker, roughly 90 percent of Rhodesian mining—of gold, copper, chrome, nickel, lithium, asbestos, etc.—is owned "in roughly equal shares" by American, British and South African interests. In manufacturing, he estimated foreign ownership at 80 percent.

Rhodesian whites—who constitute about one-twentieth of the population—own over half the total farmland, including the best acreage.

The British and Americans have described their goal as a transition on the "Kenyan model"—where despite some land reform, ownership stayed largely in white and foreign hands after independence. But the guerrillas firmly plan on building non-aligned "African socialism," similar to that of Tanzania, Angola and Mozambique.

Coming late in the history of African decolonization, the Zimbabwean nationalists—aside from the moderate Nkomo—are extremely sensitive to the problem of continued economic domination by the West even after political freedom is achieved. They are also well-educated and more capable of taking over a sophisticated economy than many of their forebears in other radical African states.

According to Robert Mugabe, the nationalist leader at Geneva closest to ZIPA, the guerrillas particularly look to the FRELIMO government of Mozambique for a model, where all land and most industrial resources have been nationalized and agricultural communes and marketing cooperatives have been set up. □

WORLD IN FOCUS

CHILEAN JUNTA RELEASES POLITICAL PRISONERS

Chile's repressive military junta, under sharp international criticism for its gross violations of human rights, announced Nov. 18 the release of 295 political prisoners held for three years without charges. The junta has been repeatedly cited for its maltreatment and torture of political prisoners, ranging from electric shocks to sexual abuse of women prisoners.

In response to Chile's announcements, Amnesty International charged that the Chilean junta still holds hundreds of political prisoners held under state of siege laws, who were not accounted for in this week's announcements of the release of prisoners. To date, Chilean authorities have to explain the fate of some 1,500 persons who have "disappeared" after their arrests since Sept. 1973. An Amnesty International spokesperson also noted that many prisoners, perhaps thousands, are on trial or who have been sentenced but still languish in detention camps.

Concern for the fate of prisoners in Chilean detention camps increased considerably after the Ad Hoc Working Group of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights reported last year that 30,000 to 42,000 people have been killed by the military junta in the past three years. Approximately 8,000 are believed to be in prison, 2,000 have disappeared and are believed to be dead. Since the takeover of the Pinochet regime, one out of every hundred Chileans has been detained. The military junta's notoriety has attracted sharp criticism from the international community, particularly the U.N. and the Organization of American States. □

U.S. ARMS BEHIND THAI COUP

Washington's role in the Oct. 6 Thailand coup by rightist army generals was recently revealed in a report by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). Figures released by the DOD showed that Thai arms purchases from the U.S. catapulted to an unprecedented \$89.6 million for fiscal year 1976. The purchases, made under the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program, exceeded total Thai orders for the previous 25 years and consisted mainly of equipment for counter-insurgency warfare and internal security operations.

Not revealed by the report, however, was the secret assistance rendered to the coup by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Opponents of the Thai junta, which suspended the constitution, dissolved parliament and arrested thousands of workers, students and journalists, have charged that the CIA was active in planning and carrying out the coup. It is well known and even admitted by the CIA that during and after the Vietnam war, the CIA has maintained extensive covert operations in Thailand.

Besides the record arms purchases under the FMS program, Thailand is also scheduled for more than \$29 million in U.S. arms through the Military Assistance Program (MAP) for this year. In addition, over \$81 million in "surplus" military armaments has been given the Thai military under the Excess Defense Articles program. □

U.S. BLOCKS VIETNAM IN U.N. BID

Despite a petition signed by 20,000 Americans urging U.S. acceptance of Vietnam's U.N. membership, on Nov. 15, the U.S. again vetoed Socialist Republic of Vietnam's bid to become 146th member of the United Nations.

The lone U.S. veto killed the Security Council's 14-1 vote in favor of recommending Vietnam's admission by the General Assembly. Thirty-two U.N. delegates spoke at length in the Security Council debate, appealing to Washington to relent and permit the unified Vietnam to enter the world organization. Britain, Pakistan, and Panama were the only council members which did not ask the U.S. to stay its veto. But all three voted for Vietnam's admission, thoroughly isolating the U.S. from diplomatic community on the issue.

The Vietnam Foreign Ministry denounced the veto as a flagrant "abuse of power." The Vietnamese communique stated that "the American administration has once again abused its right to veto, thus showing its hostile attitude towards the Vietnamese people and defying public opinion and the governments of the entire world."

The first veto on Vietnam's admission was cast last year in the U.N. Security Council after the General Assembly requested the Council to reconsider by an overwhelming 123-0 vote. □

Deportation, Raids Hit Concerned Clergy ...

(continued from front page)

ATTACKS ON ALL SECTORS

This concerted action, aimed at intimidating the clerical opposition to the Marcos regime, marks a departure from the government's earlier handling of the church. Marcos' attitude toward the clergy in the past has been ambivalent. Although many priests and nuns have been accused of "subversion," arrested or deported, he has treated the church with more caution than he has other institutions.

That day, it seems, has passed. Marcos is striking out in all directions at legal opposition figures: first the foreign media, then the oppositionists who boycotted the last referendum, and now the clergy. By doing so, he hopes to isolate the core of National Democratic movement—in particular the workers and peasants—from its allies.

PROGRESSIVE ROLE

Since the declaration of martial law in September, 1972, progressive religious have played an important role in the open opposition to the Marcos regime. For example, the Association of Major Religious Superiors (AMRSP) has consistently published a newsletter, first titled Various Reports, then changed to Signs of the Times after Various Reports was ordered discontinued by Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile. The bulletin is the only legal source of uncensored news in the country.

Priests and nuns have also played a useful role in the support for families of political prisoners and in the popularization of progressive causes. Committed religious have kept vigils with striking laborers and have been arrested with them. They have articulated the case of the urban poor and the oppressed minorities, most notably the Bontocs and Kalingas. They have urged people to boycott Marcos' various referenda. Some of the most committed among them, on the assumption that they can best serve the people by joining directly in the struggle for national liberation, have gone underground.

POLITICAL INSTITUTION

In spite of Marcos' repeated admonitions to the clergy to concentrate on moral issues and to stay out of politics, the church in the Philippines has, from the beginning, been a political institution. Under the Spanish, the friars played a brutally oppressive role as extensions of the Spanish colonial government. The various orders wielded



Seminarians participating in December rally at Plaza Miranda calling for the restoration of the workers' right to strike. (AK photo)

economic political and social power, frequently rivaling the civil authorities headed by the governor general.

More recently, in the 1950's and '60's, the clergy, with a strong pro-American bias, dominated Philippine education. One of the most visible political battles during the early days of the current progressive movement was the anti-clerico-fascist struggle at the University of the Philippines. And today, Cardinal Rosales, for all his talk of staying out of politics, plays a political role by taking a clear position with Malacanang on this issue. The most recent case of his political involvement was his letter urging all Filipinos not to boycott the referendum.

It was only in the late '60s that progressive religious began reassessing their role and assuming a more nationalist stand. The declaration of martial law catalyzed the process and more and more committed priests and nuns began to support the national democratic aspirations of the Filipino people.

HISTORIC TURNING POINT

The church in the Philippines is now at a historic turning point. Its reaction to the wave of intimidation unleashed by the Marcos government will determine the place it will ultimately hold in the future history of the nation. Informed sources reveal that the Major Religious Superiors have recently circulated a draft paper suggesting they will no longer support "conflict-oriented" programs. This means that there are still elements in the church who are preoccupied with the search for a so-called "Christian" or non-violent way of resolving class conflict. These elements are uncomfortable with the national democratic standpoint which in the words of the Fr. Edicio de la Torre, "posits the violence of liberation as the only alternative to the violence of repression."

If the clergy in the Philippines respond to this new wave of repression by allowing themselves to be intimidated—by backing away from the forces seeking a national democratic solution to the nation's ills—their ranks will inevitably be polarized. Only through unity, both among themselves and with other progressive groups, can the church maintain its impact as an institution and survive this latest onslaught with integrity.

Their response is crucial, but more so for the

An article by Abduradad Asani, "Problems of the Dictatorship," published in the London-based Impact magazine estimates the extent of the damage caused by the genocidal war in the last six years as follows:

Muslim and non-Christian natives killed	50,000
Refugees within south Philippines	2,000,000
Refugees who went over to Sabah	30,000
Houses burned	200,000
Mosques burned	535
Madrasas burned	200
Cities and towns burned (Completely or partially)	35

Given these grim statistics on the extent of destruction and dislocation caused by the regime's violent attempts at suppression, it is questionable whether the impending negotiations can have any long-term effect in resolving the armed conflict in Mindanao and Sulu. Deep-seated mistrust of the government's "development" schemes for Mindanao remains a continuing provocation for armed hostilities.

The Muslim and other non-Christian minority groups know from experience that the government's "development" of Mindanao means opening up land for exploitation by multinational corporations—a concept that precludes their interests. The people in Mindanao and Sulu have a long history of resistance against those who have tried to take away their ancestral homeland. Talks or no talks, they are likely to continue to defend them. □

church itself than for Philippine society as a whole. The issues supported by the progressive clergy in the last few years—the labor struggle, the fight of the urban poor against eviction, the battle of the Bontocs and Kalingas to retain their ancestral homelands, etc.—will continue with or without church support. The religious now have to decide whether these last few years of involvement will remain a brief chapter in an otherwise dismal record or choose to join with the masses of Filipino people as a vital force in the forging of their future. The decision is up to them. □

Coup d'etat Candidate

Macapagal Seeks U.S. Intervention

In a 12-page statement issued to key government officials including U.S. President-elect Jimmy Carter, former Pres. Diosdado Macapagal reiterated his appeal for U.S. intervention to end the Marcos dictatorship.

According to Philippine News, the statement was prepared last September but kept secret and was only released on Nov. 20 by unidentified representatives of Mr. Macapagal in San Francisco. The release of the statement was ostensibly timed with the victory of Jimmy Carter in the Nov. 2 presidential elections.

MACAPAGAL—HIS HOPE IS IN CARTER

Earlier, on Oct. 14 Macapagal expressed his hopefulness for the election of Jimmy Carter because of his supposed critical stance towards "tinhorn dictators and repressive governments violating human rights." In his latest statement, Macapagal called for the withdrawal of U.S. military and economic assistance "which has propped up the illegal Marcos dictatorship."

However, the bulk of his arguments for U.S. intervention centered on the historical obligation of the U.S. to save its former ward-in-democracy from the evils of dictatorship. This assertion seemed to infer a shameless plea for active U.S. military intervention—a departure from the valid demand to cut-off U.S. aid raised by democratic forces since the imposition of martial law.

BUT MARCOS EXPECTS NO CHANGE

While Macapagal expressed elation over Carter's victory and called it "a setback for the Marcos dictatorship," the Marcos regime had its own interpretation of Carter's election. Manila Journal columnist Francisco de Leon noted that U.S.-R.P. relations will not drastically alter under the new Washington administration. He wrote: "Carter and Ford pursued identical foreign policies. If there were dissimilarities they were only in details." Another columnist, Ernesto Granada, interjected an opposite view... "Carter is so unstable and impulsive a personality that he may consider it in the interest of the Americans to meddle in the internal affairs of other peoples, especially former wards."

The opinions of two of Marcos' key media men reveal the Marcos regime's reaction to Carter's election. They fear a cut-off in U.S. aid, yet console themselves with the thought that generally, newly installed U.S. presidents tend to pursue the foreign policies implemented by incumbents.

The different responses of Macapagal and Marcos to the same event—Macapagal's euphoria over Carter's election whom he hopes will still be the savior of the Filipino people from the Marcos dictatorship and the uncertain bravado of the present puppet Marcos—though diametrically opposed still hold a common denominator. Both Macapagal and Marcos view their future as totally dependent on the grace of the U.S. □

MNLF Negotiations ...

(continued on back page)

The most recent and highly complex round of negotiations began in Jeddah in July 1975, again at a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Islamic Secretariat. The ministers endorsed the MNLF's demands as a basis for negotiations, implicitly rejecting Marcos' new plan for "autonomy short of independence."

Frustrated, Marcos organized a concurrent conference of "Muslim leaders" in Zamboanga attended largely by the old-style Muslim politicians denounced by the MNLF and a few defectors from the Front as "star performers." Not surprisingly, the Zamboanga Conference unconditionally rejected the MNLF's terms for negotiating a ceasefire and adopted Marcos' counterproposals. A delegation from the conference was rushed off to Jeddah to inform the Islamic foreign ministers of "Muslim support" for the Marcos position. Unimpressed, the ministers ignored the information and once again expressed support for the MNLF plan.

DUPLICITY REVEALED

Marcos has since used the Zamboanga Conference to "prove" his contention that the majority of the rebels have reached a truce with the Philippine government, branding the remainder of the fighting forces as a mere holdout faction. But in spite of the fighting fact that the regime claims to have "pacified the bulk of the Muslim resistance," fighting in Mindanao and Sulu still continues.